Nippon Will Be the Cradle
Of a New Civilization

Nippon Times

Surmount All Difficulties
Till the Foes Submit!

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NIPPON PLANES SINK 4 VESSELS IN ONE ATTACK

Also One Large Cruiser and Destroyer Badly Mauled in South Pacific

ENEMY CORDON BROKEN

Strongly Escorted Formation Proves Little Avail Against Our Naval Airmen

By SEKIYA SASAKI
Of the Navy Press Corps

AT X X BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.—On December 3, about the date of the second anniversary of Pearl Harbor, our Sea Eagles won another magnificent victory in the Solomons area. They sank in the course of that day's work three enemy aircraft-carriers, one battleship, one large cruiser, sank with a fair amount of certainty a second large cruiser, a destroyer and wrecked a battleship. These splendid results, coming in the wake of the brilliant victory early in November in the Bougainville area, attested to the matchless strategy and valor of the Japanese Naval airmen fighting in the South Pacific theater of war.

It was early that morning when the report of an enemy task force having been sighted was received at X X base. The enemy force was a powerful one built up around aircraft-carriers and battleships. Our naval airmen who had been watching the movement of the enemy since the fifth Aerial Battle off Bougainville Island on November 17 upon receiving the information were thrilled with joy. Crisp orders were issued and preparations for attack made. The ground crew worked with practised precision. The planes were loaded with torpedoes. The engines were tuned with extra care. The fighting spirit of the airmen was at its height. The enemy, coming on with sticky persistence even after receiving such heavy damage in the five preceding battles off Bougainville, must be crushed like vermin.

"One plane for one warship. Every torpedo will register without fail. Coolness is the watchword."

Such were the instructions given by Lieutenant X X, in command of the attacking force. The expressions on the faces of the men were calm and self-confidence was firmly written on every one of their faces.

The time for attack was set. It was to be at dusk. Reports coming in indicated that the weather conditions in the scheduled battlefield were perfect for the attack. All preparations were completed and the time came for the take-off.

The airmen taking off smiled back at their comrades sending them off with prayers and a cheerful waving of caps. One by one the planes roared into the air and headed for the enemy. The following eye witness account is of the intense fighting which took place that day, as supplied by the airmen of the Navy torpedo units who annihilated the enemy.

The planes roared through the sky for the ,objective. The sun sank below the horizon. As the planes continued their way clouds began to fill the blue sky and ahead of them were rolling rain clouds. The sky to the west gradually darkened and the island of Mono came into view. The airmen scanned the surface of the sea but did not see a single enemy ship. The planes winged on toward the island.

Suddenly a searchlight was directed toward them from the land and almost simultaneously a curtain of anti-aircraft fire burst under them. Easily dodging the enemy fire the planes turned north.

The Japanese planes flew on, taking advantage of the clouds to get rid of several enemy planes which had come up. After flying for some time they sighted through a break in the clouds four or five enemy transports. The enemy vessels were firing their anti-aircraft guns. With the main objective now apparently near by the planes swooped down. The airmen glued their eyes to the surface of the sea.

Just as they had expected, the airmen soon afterwards discovered the enemy fleet in the distance. Just counting off-hand they saw about ten enemy warships. They were in ring formation. In the center were aircraft carriers. Before and after them and by their sides were escorting cruisers. On the outer fringe of the formation were de-

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Coast Defense Ship Built by Funds Given By Public Is Launched

The launching ceremony of the coast defense ship Hokoku No. 3 was held recently at the X X shipyard in Kyushu with Vice-Admiral Marquis Teruhisa Komatsu, Commander-in-Chief of the Saseho Naval station and representatives of numerous organizations attending, it is reported by Domei. The vessel was built with funds donated by the people to the Navy.

The new coast defense ship is far more powerful than other such craft. The launching of this and the preceding Hokoku coast defense ships at a time when the situation is as serious as it is indicates how truly amazingly great is the shipbuilding capacity possessed by Japan. It also shows that it will add further to the might of the Japanese Navy pointing out as it does that the Navy is going to deal actively with the defense of Japanese waters.

C.R.B. WILL ENGAGE IN WORLD EXCHANGE

All Preparations Completed for Bank to Operate on International Money Mart

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 11.—The Central Reserve Bank of China will shortly be operating extensivly on the international exchange market.

All preparations for the entrance of the bank into world exchange business were completed on January 11 when Chou Fu-hai, the new Governor of the bank, and the two Japanese advisers to him, signed with the representatives of the Shanghai branches of the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Bank of Taiwan, and the Teikoku Bank an agreement necessary to give effect to the arrangement made by the bank for the concentration of exchange in the southern regions. The signature took place at the Shanghai branch office of the bank at 11 a.m.

Under the agreement the bank will concentrate exchange through the agents of the three Japanese banks in the southern regions.

The bank decided to engage in the collection of southern exchange as there was a return of order in various southern regions. In working out details of the plan for the system of the concentration of exchange it kept in close touch with various quarters interested.

The agreement signed was on the basis of the plan which had been approved by quarters whose support is absolutely necessary to place it in effect before it was presented to the meeting at which the signature took place.

TELEGRAPHY SCHOOL OPENS

Domei

SHONAN, January 10.—For the purpose of training local students, a wireless telegraphy school was opened with the ceremony on January 7 by the local administration here.

The first batch of trainees consists of 70 students of various nationalities who will be given thorough training in telegraphic work by expert Japanese instructors, it is understood.

MORE ATTACKS ARE LAUNCHED ON NEW GUINEA

Japanese Forces Strike Back With Renewed Vigor, Enemy Headquarters Admits

AIRFIELD IS RECAPTURED

Advance of Australian Forces Frustrated on Huon Peninsula; Clash on Hillock

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 10.—Admitting the strong counter-attacks of the Japanese Forces in New Guinea and New Britain, the anti-Axis Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific today announced that the Japanese counter-attacks in the New Britain and New Guinea areas have of late sharply increased, a Melbourne dispatch disclosed.

It further admitted that the airfield on Arawe was recaptured by the Japanese, while on the Huon Peninsula in New Guinea, the advance of the Australian forces was completely frustrated by the Japanese Forces.

Clash in Hillock Area

A clash occurred between an anti-Axis land unit and Japanese troops in the hillock area west of the airfield on Cape Gloucester, it was announced today by the anti-Axis Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific, according to a Melbourne dispatch.

The announcement adds that an advancing anti-Axis force met with Japanese resistance north of Kalasa in the Von Peninsula, New Guinea.

Tarawa Is Attacked

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 10.—Units of the Japanese Air Force carried out raids on the American positions on Tarawa Island on the evening of January 7, a Washington dispatch disclosed quoting the announcement issued yesterday by the Headquarters of the United States Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor.

Enemy Plane Shot Down
Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 11.—Our Ground Units garrisoned at Kendari on Celebes Island shot down one enemy B-25 bomber plane on the afternoon of January 8 when, as was previously reported, Imperial Naval Air Units shot down one Consolidated B-25 plane and damaged two others out of a formation of 15 enemy raiders.

U.S. PATROL VESSEL SUNK

Collides With Merchant Vessel; Crew Members Killed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 10.—The United States patrol vessel Augustine on January 6 collided with a merchant vessel off the coast of Cape May on the extreme southern tip of New Jersey and sank, the United States Navy Department announced today, according to a Washington dispatch.

The announcement added that 69 of the ship's crew went down with the ship.

Chungking Army in India Becoming Aware Chiang Being Used as a Tool of Aggression

Special to the Nippon Times

RANGOON, January 10.—Sharp antagonism toward the Anglo-American forces and mounting war-weariness on the part of the Chungking army have been revealed by General Chen Tai-yun, commander of the guerilla corps in North Kiangsu (in the Shantung-Kiangsu war zone) and nephew of General Ho Ying-chin, Chungking's Minister of War, it is reported from reliable sources.

Chen made the following disclosure, according to the same sources:

"With the command of the Chungking expeditionary army in British hands, there is a lack of fighting spirit in that army from top to bottom.

"Accordingly, General Chen Cheng who commands operations in the Burma area has seen fit to recommend to Chiang Kai-shek that Chungking should acquire the supreme command of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia or, at least, the command of the Chungking expeditionary forces.

"Then, again, the Chungking forces stationed in India, given inferior treatment to that accorded the Anglo-American forces and observing at close range the British policy toward the Indian populace, have been awakened to the fact that the current war is being fought for the perpetuation of Anglo-American aggression and that Chungking is being used as a tool in the war of aggression.

"They are apprehensive lest the post-war Anglo-American policy toward China should be identical with the policy of aggression pursued toward India after the last World War.

"This awakening is whetting an anti-Anglo-American sentiment and war-weariness."

Lone Japanese Submarine Sinks Enemy Craft in the South Pacific

Attests to Superiority of Imperial Navy; Smashing Surprise Raid Made on Air Base on Canton Isle by Nippon Sub November 1

By TORAKICHI ASAHI

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC.—Attesting to the superiority of the Imperial Navy is the fact that an enemy submarine on October 16 was sunk instantaneously by a solitary Japanese undersea craft, which had been damaged slightly, in a grim battle somewhere in the South Pacific.

Then, revealing the dauntless courage and deadly action of the Navy in raids on enemy communication lines, is the smashing surprise-attack made on November 1 on the vital enemy air base on Canton Island, located in the area between the Hawaiian Islands and the South Pacific war zone.

Behind these two naval actions lie stories of high courage and fighting skill, and I will attempt to relate them for the benefit of the people on the home front, as follows:

Submarine XX was due to enter XX port soon, and the members of the crew were in high spirits. They dreamed of hot baths, fresh vegeables and meat and, most important of all, terra firma.

The day was October 16, and the time about 10 p.m. The undersea craft, which had been damaged slightly, was cruising on the surface of the sea. As the look-out man in the conning tower was scanning the surroundings he noticed a dark object slipping through the moonlit waters far ahead. It was an enemy submarine.

He immediately sounded the alarm and the members of the crew rushed to action posts. The Japanese submarine submerged and, as it headed for the enemy vessel, torpedoes were slipped into their tubes.

Then the battle of submarine vs. submarine began.

The distance between the two vessels was shortened quickly. With his eyes glued to the periscope, the Japanese commander waited until the favorable opportunity to send his deadly torpedoes toward their targets. The enemy undersea craft veered from its course. There was

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DAILY MAIL ADMITS JAPAN'S ADVANTAGE

All Geographical Factors Favor Nippon, London Journal Points Out

Domei

LISBON, January 9.—In a strongly worded warning regarding the tremendous difficulties confronting the Anglo-American Powers in fighting against Japan, the Daily Mail in its January 4 issue declared, "We have not a moment to lose . . . . every day, every hour that she is left in more or less peaceful enjoyment of her vast new empire increases her strength and adds to the difficulties of overcoming her." The paper emphasized that the "Japanese High Command has calculated all reasonable contingencies," and pointed to the Japanese confidence in being able to build utterly impregnable positions.

The London journal described the current Anglo-American counter-offensive tactics as definitely unimportant pointing out that Japan "is certainly not being seriously harassed at present." It added, "We are as yet only nibbling at the grass which surrounds the outside of the Japanese fortress."

The Daily Mail continued by stating that the Chungking forces have been obliged to give up all large scale operations for the time being due to lack of arms. The paper said, "The promised offensive in Burma has not yet come nor is it likely to come except as a consequence of more important campaigns elsewhere."

The Daily Mail said that without great counter-drives in the vital territories of Malai, Burma and the East Indies, "nothing will really count." It warned that if the Japanese are given sufficient time, "they will be able to build up a military power so strong that the combined effort of the United States and the British Empire, already fatigued by the war with Germany and now enfeebled by the necessity of operating over wide ocean areas against a fresh and compact empire, will be doomed to years of grim dispiriting struggle."

The Journal said that all geographical advantages lie with Japan, pointing out that Japanese warplanes can be flown directly to the fighting fronts while "Ours must be 'boxed' and sent laboriously to by sea." It added, "Similarly, the moving of millions of troops to East Asia would be an affair of utmost complications."

Declaring that in the western theater of war it takes at least five non-combatants to keep one soldier in the lines, the paper asked, "By how much will the ratio increase when our lines of communications grow from 2,000 to 10,000 miles?" The Daily Mail said that there was only one solution and that is to attack Japan by sea and bypass Burma and the South Sea islands. It declared that the Anglo-Americans should not attempt to fight the Japanese "at their own game in the jungles or on atolls." Urging action against the Japanese fleet, the Journal concluded, "The quicker we do this the less the cost."

YOSHIZAWA LAUDS INDO-CHINA AMITY

Outstanding Issues Have Been Solved, Envoy Says in Interview in Shonan

Domei

SHONAN, January 11.—French Indo-China's cooperation with Japan was stressed by Ambassador Kenkichi Yoshizawa in a press interview here recently.

Ambassador Yoshizawa has been here since January 7 en route to Tokyo.

Dwelling on the recent situation in the French colony, the Japanese Ambassador remarked:

"French Indo-China is friendly disposed toward Japan. Two or three outstanding issues have been solved. The rice agreement for the current year has been signed recently. An agreement concerning the supply of corn is due to be concluded shortly. All this is to be taken as evidence of French Indo-China's cooperation with Japan.

"Japan, on her part, is solicitous about the welfare of the native inhabitants, and this was made known by Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki on the occasion of his visit to Saigon last spring.

"French Indo-China has severed its relations with the Chungking regime. This is because the French authorities in Chungking belong to the regime in North Africa, while the French Indo-China Government is under the jurisdiction of the Vichy Government.

"The defense on the northern border is being tightened steadily.

"All in all, there is no doubt that French Indo-China is keeping in step with Japan."

The Japanese Ambassador left here today for the Philippines.

DAILY NECESSITIES BODY IN BORNEO REORGANIZED

Specially Nominated Members To Manufacture Commodities To Be Handled

Domei

BANJERMASIN, January 8.—With a view to securing better results, the Daily Necessities Distribution Association, with branches established in all the provinces of Borneo some time ago, has been reorganized.

The business of the association under the old system was conducted by special commercial firms nominated for each province. However, under the new system, all the leading traders in Borneo are members, with its head office in Banjermasin and branch offices in different local business centers. The funds for running the association are invested by the members.

The commodities to be handled are to be manufactured by members specially nominated by the association, who are responsible for the smooth distribution of all goods.

The association started activities from the beginning of the new year.

POLISH BORDER IS ZONE OF WAR ON EAST FRONT

Soviet Offensive Begun at Stalingrad Still in Full Swing After One Year

SITUATION IS MOMENTOUS

Reich Expected to Recover Initiative With Spring Thaw And Crush Red Army

The Soviet offensive which began with the recapture of Stalingrad in the winter of last year is still in full swing, more than a full year after the initial push. The Eastern Front has now shifted at its central and southern sections to the vicinity of the Polish border.

During the interval, the Red Army, despite the severe damage sustained as a result of the skilled German strategy of side-stepping and bleeding the enemy, has advanced breathlessly in a determined break-through. With Christmas Day as a cue, the Russians launched a major offensive along a line extending some 500 kilometers from a point west of Zhitomir to the Dnieper Bend. As the German authorities, too, are saying, a most momentous situation has developed.

The Red Army strategy is to exert pressure on the Germans from the east and north and by a large-scale flanking movement to decide the issue. On the central section of the Eastern Front, a powerful Red unit has begun a new advance on Mogilev from the southern part of Vitebsk in an attempt to make the Polish border.

Dnieper Defense Consolidated

The Germans, meanwhile, are shattering the Soviet break-through plan in all the important war districts by astute offensive and defensive maneuvering. Unmoved by the new Red offensive, they are constantly exercising calm and long-range judgment and are consolidating their defense of the Dnieper Bend.

But the German fighting power, which during the past year, withstood all and effected a reorganization, will not allow further Soviet offensives and it is expected that the Germans will recover the initiative with the thaw in April and deal a staggering blow to the Red Army.

The Soviet position, which at the present seems favorable, may possibly develop into one in which a breakdown may come anywhere due to the enormous losses sustained by its forces in the furious drive of the past year, the tremendously stretched supply lines as the Red forces move farther westward, and the added problem of feeding the 100,000,000 inhabitants of newly occupied regions when the food problem is already critical.

Military experts hold as the foremost reason for the miserabe defeat of the Red Army at the outbreak of the German-Soviet War the fact that the Soviet forces had approached too closely the German defense lines. It will probably not be wrong, therefore, to think that the German forces are preparing steadily to repeat the annihilative operations of that time in the largest possible scale.

Red Offensive Strong

Domei

BERLIN, January 10.—The offen-

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Hardly 100 Members Present in Congress As Session Is Reopened

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 10.—Less than 100 members were in their seats in the House of Representatives when the Speaker of the House, Sam Rayburn, called the chamber to order at noon today opening the second session of the 78th Congress after a three-weeks' recess, a dispatch from Washington disclosed. The galleries were also nearly deserted, the report added. Meanwhile, it was reported that President Roosevelt acting on the advice of his physician will send his annual message to Congress at noon Tuesday rather than deliver it in person, but he will broadcast a shortened version to the country on Tuesday night. The report also said that Roosevelt, still shaking off vestiges of his illness which the White House officials described as influenza, confined all his engagements today to the White House proper. The Washington dispatch also revealed that Harry Hopkins, Roosevelt's right hand man, is at present in hospital due to influenza.

U.S. ADMITS INVASION OF EUROPE PERILOUS

Gallup Poll Shows Americans Unwilling to Die to Preserve British Empire

Domei

LISBON, January 10.—Military authorities in the United States admit that invasion of the European continent will be an extremely risky adventure, reports the Washington correspondent of the London Daily Herald, according to a dispatch received here.

The correspondent reported that for instance, Republican Senator Burton K. Wheeler, commenting on the estimates of the American military experts who calculated that American invasion armies might lose half a million men or more, declared that the risks of an anti-Axis invasion of the European continent would be almost prohibitive. The correspondent also reported that some other members of the opposition in Congress warned the American people that invasion of the extremely well fortified European continent would result in the "massacre" of anti-Axis troops.

The correspondent pointed out that recent Gallup polls showed that a large number of Americans are still distrustful of the British and declare that American soldiers should not be allowed to die for preservation of the British Empire. These Americans say that it is by no means certain that Britain would render effective aid to the United States in the Pacific after the termination of the war in Europe. In this connection the correspondent suggested that the British should do everything in their power to remove this American doubt as to Britain's willingness to render effective assistance to the United States in the Pacific after termination of the war in Europe.

The Daily Herald correspondent said, "Most Americans do not yet realize that war is a most serious matter. If they had gone through such heavy air raids as England, they would know that war is not child's play."

Manchester Guardian Flays Americans For Buying Up Large Stores of Luxuries

Domei

LISBON, January 10.—Bitter criticism of the American military service authorities in England for allowing their officers and men thoughtlessly to buy up large stores of secondary necessities and luxuries was voiced by the Manchester Guardian recently. Commenting on the shortage of supplies for native consumers, the paper said that "it must be remembered that we have a considerable number of Americans here who have a great deal of money and who are spending it rather thoughtlessly on the tightly restricted production and stores of this country." It added that "all efforts to make the American service authorities see that this is a rationed country have been unsuccessful. The reply of the Americans seems to have been that if their boys could not get from us what they were used to, materials would have to be brought over specially. That would, of course, have absorbed very much cargo space which we were trying to save." The Manchester Guardian lamented that at present the economic position of the Americans in this country is still unregulated.

Meanwhile the Financial News reported that the Americans have only themselves to blame for their complaints that prices were higher in England than in the United States. It claimed that prices of controlled daily necessities were actually lower in England but that the American service men spent practically all their pay on secondary necessities and luxury goods that were not subject to control. It said that unfortunately no statistics are available on just how far prices of luxury goods have been allowed to rise.

ANXIETY MARKS HEADLONG DRIVE OF U.S., BRITAIN

Making Frantic Efforts to End War as Soon as Possible, Reports Reveal

PROPAGANDA IS CHANGED

Roosevelt and Churchill Trying to Remove Feeling of Optimism They Created

[Editor's Note: This is the first of two installments; the second will appear tomorrow.]

The exasperation, impatience and racking anxiety gripping the enemy camp and driving the United States and Britain on to their headlong counter-offensive in a mad race with time have become patent from reports recently received by reliable quarters here from Lisbon.

Last year, since the temporary turn for the better the anti-Axis Nations enjoyed in North Africa and in the Southwestern Pacific, an extreme form of optimism pervaded the enemy camp, especially the United States, where the people seriously entertained the notion that the war would terminate by Thanksgiving Day or Christmas. The occupation of Sicily and the subsequent collapse of the Fascist regime in Italy added fuel to the general fever of optimism. For instance, Clarence D. Howe, Canadian Minister of Munitions and Supply; Dr. Eduard Benes, ex-President of Czechoslovakia; General Charles de Gaulle and other leaders of the anti-Axis camp declared that the war had reached its final stage. And Nuri Said, Premier of Iraq, committed himself so far as to assert on August 1, that the European War would come to an end in four months.

Undue Optimism

An opinion of this nature prevailed also in America and Britain. The New York correspondent of The Financial News for instance observed, on August 11, that in American business circles the view was held that also from the economic point of view that the end of the war was around the corner and a similar view came to be entertained in some quarters of the British financial world. Noel Baker, British Undersecretary of Wartime Transport, on August 27, expressed his conviction that the war was to end in short order. The journal L'Action Catholique of Canada early in the same month reported that even Prime Minister Churchill had told Canadian leaders of French extraction that the war was bound to come to an end in six months, although, officially, Churchill denied having made such a statement.

At about the time the offensive on Italy commenced, this optimistic feeling gained in volume and intensity. On the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the war, King George; John Curtin, Prime Minister of Australia, and Chiang Kai-shek and others delivered brave speeches unanimously alleging that the war was coming to an end without much ado. Liddel Hart, British commentator, told a Daily Mail reporter the same day that in view of the psychologically, rather than militarily, determinate nature of the war, it was far more likely that the war would terminate by the end of 1943 than by September, 1944. Emil Ludwig, well-known biographer, is said to have predicted the end of the war between November, 1943 and January 1944.

The noteworthy point is that the tone of the British press which hitherto had been quite guarded has undergone a visible change. The Observer on September 5 declared in its leader that the discussion as to the end of the war which the people were so eagerly taking up should no longer be condemned as a useless hypothesis and pointed out that a war was not being prosecuted merely on the field but that there were three powerful factors, namely: air raids, propaganda and seditious activities, which presented the possibility of bringing the war to an unexpectedly quick end. Since many of those who are discussing the end of the war, the same paper explained, fear that victory may suddenly come before they are prepared for it, the Government should establish a definite peace policy. The Daily Mail, too, in its leader for September 6 advocated the formulation of definite peace terms to Germany.

With the surrender of Italy under Marshal Pietro Badoglio, this tan-

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INHABITANTS OF JAVA PLAN SERVICE ORGAN

Preparatory Committee Formed Of Native People as Well As Japanese Residents

Domei

DJAKARTA, January 10.—A new organization will be established early in March with the object of attaining perfect cooperation between the administration on the one hand and the Indonesians, Chinese and Eurasians on the other, it was authoritatively learned Saturday.

It is understood that various organizations including the "Potera" movement and "Ptesesat Keboedawaan" (Culture Center) will be absorbed into the new service body.

It is expected that with the forming of the preparatory committee the establishment of the new Java Inhabitants Service Organization will be greatly accelerated. The preparatory committee will commence work on January 12 and complete the necessary preparations for the establishment of the organization by the end of February. Representing the Java inhabitants the chairman and vice-chairman of the central council, native councillors of various departments of the Military Administration and other native leaders as well as representatives of the Chinese and Eurasian residents are among the members of the preparatory committee.

The post of chairman of the new committee is filled by the chief of the General Affairs Department of the Military Administration and representatives of the Japanese residents in Java are also taking an active part in the committee.

Soekarno Dissolves Groups

Domei

DJAKARTA, January 11.—The Potera, or the Javanese people's movement, and the General Association for Chinese in Java were both dissolved on Monday, to be united in a new people's service organization which will bind together the armed forces, officials, and all of the people of Java. The new organization is scheduled to be formed on March 1.

The dissolution of the Potera was proclaimed in a declaration made in the names of Dr. Ir Soekarno, Chairman of the Central Council, and three committee members. The merger of the General Association of Chinese in Java with the new people's service organization was proclaimed in a statement released in the name of the president of the association. The Chinese association will continue, however, its relief work and private schools and maintain its mutual-aid facilities.

The Potera was started on March 9, last year as a movement of the Javanese people in concentrating their total power and cooperating with the Military Administration. The Chinese organization was set up at the same time with the same purpose and as a mutual-aid organ of the Chinese in Java. Both served effectively in strengthening Javanese defense, maintaining peace and order, and bringing about increased production.

In addition to carrying through these policies of the Military Administration, the two organizations served greatly in enlightening the 50,000,000 Indonesians and 800,000 Chinese of Java.

The new organization will be formed with a view to push forward more powerfully the Military Administration and to carry through completely its measures.

Japanese Submarine Sinks Enemy Craft

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no time to lose.

A quick, yet accurate calculation was made by the Japanese commander, then his voice roared the command to discharge the torpedoes. The deadly missiles hissed into the water and the Japanese sailors clenched their teeth waiting for the sounds that would signify direct hits.

The silence in the steamy interior of the Japanese submarine was intense as the seconds passed. Then, suddenly, the submarine rocked and the men could hear the sounds of muffled explosions. They smiled grimly, but did not move.

"Blow out the main tank," the commander shouted, then the Japanese submarine rocked again as the enemy vessel exploded for the last time before sinking to its last resting place on the bed of the sea.

The Japanese submarine rose to the surface and, as the hatches were opened, the rank odour of oil stole into the interior of the undersea craft.

Thus closed the battle with victory for the Imperial Navy.

Charged with the important mission of bombarding the enemy airfield on Canton Island, situated at a strategic point in the enemy's communication line between the Hawaiian Islands and the South Pacific war zone, another Japanese submarine was speeding toward its objective.

On the evening of November 1, the Japanese vessel had arrived at a point a few nautical miles from Canton Island and the order to prepare for action was issued. The submarine gradually rose to the surface and, as soon as the hatches were thrown back, the gunners lept out onto the deck which was still awash with water.

The island loomed in the darkness as the gunners primed their gun for action. The muzzle was trained on the objective, loaded and then the order to fire rang out clear and sharp.

The gun kicked back on its bearings when it spurted smoke and flames, and the shell screamed into the night. Another shell was rammed into the breach and the gun roared again.

The bombardment was kept up for 10 minutes and by the time the last shell had been discharged the facilities at the enemy airfield on Canton Island were blazing fiercely. The Japanese submarine slid from the scene of action.

Ten minutes had elapsed before the first enemy plane was encountered but by that time the Japanese submarine had submerged into the dark waters, heading for the base and safety.

It is recalled that Japanese submarines had surprise-attacked the same island on two occasions last year, on January 23 and 31.

Three Best Dramas Depicting New P.I. Picked in Contest

Domei

MANILA, January 10.—Three plays, depicting the awakening of the Filipino people to their new life, were selected as the outstanding dramatic works in the drama contest sponsored by the Manila Shimbunsha last July. The three best works were "Pastoral" by T. D. Agcaoili, "Prelude to Dapitan" a joint work by Jose Bayoni and Jose Villa, and "Victory With Dawn" by Luis Maria Trinidad. It is also understood that the prize money of 150 pesos was presented to each of the winners.

Nippon Planes Sink 4 Vessels In One Attack

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stroyers. The ships were moving northwest leaving a faint wake on the darkening surface of the sea. Looking hard, the airmen were also able to see what seemed to be a battleship ahead of the column.

It was after sundown, perfect time for an attack. The chance must not be allowed to slip by. The order for all the planes to charge toward the enemy was issued from the commander's plane.

The planes broke formation and each hurtled toward its chosen target.

Over the churning sea and through the shell-filled air the commander calmly made four tries before finally releasing his torpedo. His resolute spirit was shared by all the Navy fliers. The No. 1 plane tore through the air searching for an enemy aircraft carrier, determined to sink a carrier at all costs. But it somehow could not find one. While dodging the intense enemy fire in search for its prey the scheduled period went by.

The No. 1 plane circled over the sea now so dark as to make it difficult to make out the enemy ships. Ahead of it a ship hit by a comrade plane burst into flames. Nearing it the plane found it to be an aircraft carrier. The men discovered another carrier behind it. With intense joy the plane roared through the air at this target, aimed and released its torpedo and swooped out of the way of the enemy fire.

The torpedo found its mark and a terrific explosion followed. The next instant another explosion occurred, flames ran along the carrier's deck lighting up the bridge on the portside of the vessel for a moment, and then the whole ship was covered in flames. Leaving the blazing ship behind, the plane turned its nose triumphantly toward home.

In this manner many enemy vessels were sunk one after another. Darkness now covered the sea. From breaks in the clouds a pale moon occasionally cast its lurid light. The planes followed one another home, some of them after having beaten off the pursuit of persistent enemy fighters.

Brazilians Train in U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 10.—Members of the fighter air units of the Brazilian Expeditionary Forces, who are first to be dispatched to the war fronts, recently departed for the United States and are said to be receiving training at Orlando, Florida, on the latest type fighter planes. It is not known to what front they will be sent upon the completion of their training.

ANXIETY IS NOTED IN ENEMY'S CAMP

(Continued from Page 1)

dency reached its peak. In America, the Chronicle, on September 16, said that the people regarded the capitulation of Italy as a practical termination of the war. The New York Times on September 12 and 19 said that the majority of the people had gained the conviction that the European War would end by the end of 1943, or before the spring of 1944 at the latest.

On the stock exchange, many indicated belief in the surrender of the Germans by the spring of 1944 and began to fear a sharp slump through a sudden armistice.

Vice-President Henry Wallace, who already in 1942 had predicted the end of the war by 1943, declared on September 11 that peace was now at hand. Completely changing his presidential election tactics, Wallace took the line that Franklin D. Roosevelt should be sent to the White House for the fourth time in order that he might be made chairman of the peace conference to be held soon.

According to Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, a high official of the Treasury Department had told him that it was useless any longer to campaign for the sale of Government bonds.

Some businessmen who had been drafted for service in wartime administration offices demanded that they be relieved of their offices so that they would not miss the post-war bus. Smaller employes also demanded their freedom to return to their peacetime occupations.

This tendency was given added impetus by the development of the Eastern Front and the drama of the Moscow conference. The people of America by December had self-hypnotized themselves into the belief that the war had already ended. Discussions in the streets returned completely to pre-war topics (according to a description in the Daily Mail for November 1). Congressmen began to worry about policies in case of a sudden armistice. The New York Times for December 8 said that in spite of the repeated warnings of the Government authorities the people would give no heed and 99 persons out of a 100 were convinced that Germany was on the verge of collapse and that she would surrender by Christmas at the latest.

Rumors Circulated

Although Britain was a bit more cautious, Sir John Simon, Lord Chancellor; Herbert S. Morrison, Home Secretary; Sir Samuel Hoare, Ambassador to Spain; Lord Halifax, Ambassador to Washington; and others were expressing optimistic views, so that the theory of "Christmas peace" continued to be upheld (The Daily Herald, December 8). With the intensified aerial bombardment of German cities, groundless rumors as to peace negotiations entered into by Germany began to be circulated throughout Europe. On December 30, Captain Oliver Lyttleton, Minister of Wartime Production, was alleged to have stated that the end of the war was quite near.

Meanwhile, the rosy mirage in America began to assume crazier and crazier proportions, reports being current of war budget slashing, closing of some plants and blast furnaces, conversion of part of the munition industry into peacetime industry and the like. Draftees at the wartime administrative offices including the War Production Board, especially businessmen and women, began to resign in increasing numbers. The Daily Express reported that in November alone 16,000 resigned.

The foregoing phenomenon requires no comment. If one is to adopt their view, the war has already ended and there is no terrific and grim fighting on the Eastern Front or the South Pacific.

While there prevails such a general tendency to delude themselves with wishful thinking, the war leaders, especially the military authorities, of the enemy camp have come to warn the people against such easy self-deception.

Repeated Denials

In the United States, President Roosevelt has been taking every opportunity since the summer to shake the American people out of their hypnotic trance. Against the irresponsible view that the war would end in 1943, Elmer Davis, Chief of the United States Office of War Information, Major-General George V. Strong, Chief of the United States Military Intelligence, and others repeatedly broadcast denials.

With the rise of the hydra of optimism in May, war production in America began to stagnate, national psychology to loosen, labor strikes to increase and businessmen to be engrossed in post-war planning. Military authorities began to be seriously concerned and sounded warning after warning. The article published in the Mill and Factory by Lieutenant-General Brehon B. Somervell, Chief of Army Services of Supply, is typical of such warnings.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Vice-Admiral Frederick Horne, Vice-Chief of Naval Operations; Robert P. Patterson, Assistant Secretary of War, and others became frantic in their endeavors to stem the tide of illusion.

The strategic authorities appear to have published the truth of the war situation to some extent on three occasions in order to warn the people against the madness of optimism. In the House of Representatives, for instance, they pointed out the difficulties in sending supplies to the front. To representatives of capital and labor, they stated that neither Japan nor Germany lacked munitions or foodstuffs and that their war production was still tremendous, so that the war was likely to last a long time.

Warning Also in Britain

In Britain, too, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, Colonel Oliver Stanley, Secretary for the Colonies, Sir Stafford Cripps, Minister of Aircraft Production, and Admiral Sir James F. Somerville, Commander-in-Chief of the British Naval Forces in India, and other war leaders sounded warnings against the tricky mirage. When he saw that the people of Britain were tending to relax their psychological tension by reason of the somewhat favorable turn in the war situation, Prime Minister Churchill began to sound warnings.

Especially since the surrender of Italy, Field-Marshal Jan C. Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, Sir Stafford Cripps, Sir Archibald J. M. St. Clair Sinclair, Ex-Secretary of State for Air, Clement R. Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister, Captain Albert Alexander, Fird Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Robert Cranborne, Secretary of State for the Dominions, and others began earnestly to indicate the rocks ahead. The press has also begun a campaign to rouse the public from their drugged lethargy.

(To Be Concluded)

Smetona, Ex-President Of Lithuania, Killed In Fire in Cleveland

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 10.—Antanas Smetona, 69-year-old President in exile of Lithuania, was killed last night by suffocation in the fire which destroyed the home of his son, Julius, a report from Cleveland disclosed. The report added that the son reached the street safely, but the president was apparently overcome by heavy smoke before he could reach an exit. The firemen who arrived at the scene revealed that an overheated furnace caused the blaze. Smetona went to the United States as a guest of the U.S. Government after the Soviet Russia had occupied Lithuania in 1940, the report added.

CHINESE WRITER SEES VICTORY FOR EAST ASIA

Chou Hwa-jen Urges Stronger Home Front in China to Push War Efforts

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 9.—Unwavering conviction in the final victory of East Asia in its struggle for complete liberation from Anglo-American domination was expressed by Chou Hwa-jen, a well-known Chinese writer and director of the China-Japan Cultural Society, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the formal declaration of war by China against the United States and Britain.

As long as East Asia is not freed, China can never be liberated, Mr. Chou wrote in an article published in the Chung Hwa Jih Pao, (Central China Daily News).

"When a powerful bloc of the East Asiatic Nations is created, only then can we defend ourselves against similar blocs in Europe, America and other parts of the world. Divided, we will be defeated. We must combine all our strength and resources and prepare ourselves for post-war reconstruction," the writer said.

"Although China could contribute little during the past one year since the formal declaration of war, we witnessed the fact that all other East Asiatic nations have made steady progress under the protection of Japan. Now is the time to form a powerful home front through the closest cooperation in economic, military, cultural and in all other fields in preparation for the final assault against the enemy," Mr. Chou declared, adding that he firmly believes that a glorious victory will soon be attained by East Asia.

Selangor Stresses Culture

Domei

KUALA LUMPUR, January 10.—With the aim to develop the cultural relationship among the people in Selangor, a cultural association will be formed here, it is revealed. The proposed association will strengthen the war information machinery by assisting in the diffusion of news among the public.

FIGHTING IS SHIFTING TO POLISH FRONTIER

(Continued from Page 1)

sive of the Soviet forces on the Eastern Front continues with extraordinary vigor.

Southwest of Progrebizsche, according to a communique of the German forces on January 10, the Soviets have advanced, and west of the salient to the west of the old frontier, Red raiding units have made their appearance west of Sarnai, Novograd, and Volinsk, and are getting into a position for threatening the Rovno area.

The German military authorities are watching with the utmost closeness the development of the offensive of the Red Army which has extended to a front of 1,300 kilometers from Nikopol in the south to Nevel in the north, with the area west of Kiev as the center.

DNB on January 10 circulated the following report as embodying the views of military observers on the latest developments of the war situation on the Eastern Front and the intentions of the Soviets in their offensive:

"The winter offensive action of the Soviet forces began on December 24, the starting point being west of Kiev.

"The next day the front of the attack became extended. At the same time, offensive operations were started by the Soviets northwest of Berdichev. During the few days that followed the Soviet attacks grew in intensity. During this period the Red offensive operation in the Vitebsk area assumed full dimensions.

"On December 28, the front of attack extended from the area west of Kiev to the area of Korosten, northwest of the city.

"In the Dnieper area the Soviets began an offensive between Nikopol and Zaporojie on December 31. Again on January 4 they engaged in offensive operations west of Propoisk. At the salient west of Kiev the Red forces, crossing Berdichev, advanced southward the same day. On January 5 the Soviets commenced an offensive action at the bend of the Dnieper River between Krivoi Rog and Kirvograd. They were giving signs of getting into a position for advancing to the central part of the Dnieper bend on January 7.

"These movements of the Red forces show clearly that they are focussing their attention on the Dnieper River bend. Remembering the fact that the southern section of the front of the German forces is projecting markedly toward the Dnieper bend, one will see that the Soviets are intent on scoring an important strategic success by embarking upon a big offensive west of Zhitomir which might endanger the position of the German forces in the south.

"The plans of the Soviet forces on the Eastern Front have hitherto been invariably frustrated by the Germans, and there are increasing indications that the German forces with their peculiar method of warfare will be equal to the task of beating back the Soviets who have assumed the offensive in the sector with Kiev as the center.

P.I. National Bank Opens Bataan Branch; Business Expanding

Domei

MANILA, January 10.—Indicating the great prosperity that has come to Bataan Province after less than two years of reconstruction work, a branch of the Philippine National Bank was recently opened at Orani, temporary provincial capital, it was learned here today. The branch bank is expected to boost further commercial transactions which have increased in volume due to the rapid progress in all fields of activity. A veritable no man's land at the height of the Philippine campaign, Bataan is now a prosperous province full of thriving communities as well as flourishing fields of grain and other food crops.

TALKS ON WOMANHOOD SET

3-Day Meeting on Fil-Japanese Ethics Slated in Manila

Domei

MANILA, January 11.—Stressing a healthy Philippines, a series of lectures on the code and ethics of Japanese and Filipino women will be held for three days at the local culture hall under the joint sponsorship of the Japan Culture Hall and members of the Kalibapi Women's Auxiliary Committee beginning from January 27. All girl students from colleges and universities in Manila are expected to attend the lectures.

Meanwhile, it is learned that the Kalibapi Women's Committee will hold a similar lecture meeting in each of the 12 districts of Manila in the early part of February.

Chinese Church Donates

Domei

MALACCA, January 10.—Members of the local Chinese Methodist Church on Kubu Road jointly donated $561 to the Japanese Red Cross fund and the amount has been handed to the Government authorities, who will forward the donation to the authorities concerned.

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WEEKEND SPORTS REVEAL ACTIVITIES IN P.I. CAPITAL

Larry Montes Retains Golf Title By Capturing 32nd Open Tournament

Domei

MANILA, January 10.—Larry Montes retained his golf championship of the Philippines yesterday in the final round of the 32nd Philippine open gold tournament at the Wack Wack Links with the total card of 308. With the score of 76, yesterday, Montes easily left the rest of the field far behind.

Meanwhile, in the weekend boxing card, Clever Ciano stopped Johnny Cinto in the ninth round of the scheduled 10-round main event at Rizal Stadium to qualify for the chance at the welterweight championship bout. In other bouts, Young Beeny decisioned Baby Garcia, while Young Dumaguillas kayoed Star Salvador in the third round.

During the same weekend, in the second tilt of the basketball championship, the Seresmapua Institute upset the favorite Ateneo Blues' five by the score of 39 to 38, while the Lera quintet eked out a close 41 to 40 win over La Salle University.

TO RAISE LIVESTOCK IN P.I.

Filipino Farmers Are Urged to Own Pigs and Chickens

Domei

MANILA, January 11.—The Philippine Livestook Association has already organized four city branches and 164 Municipal Livestock Branch Associations, according to Dr. Manuel D. Sumulong, Acting Managing Director of the Organization.

It is understood that in line with the government efforts to secure economic self-sufficiency in the Philippines, the Association is campaigning to have every farming family own chickens and pigs.

The program is meeting enthusiastic response throughout the archipelago, with farmers cooperating wholeheartedly with the Association.

It is recalled that the Association, which recently organized the furnishing of livestock at cost price to farmers, is also imparting valuable and instructive information concerning the care of livestock.

HONGKONG INDIANS ACTIVE

Domei

HONGKONG, January 10.—The Hongkong branch of the Indian Independence League recently established a volunteer army training campaign response to the earnest demands from applicants for volunteer military service in the fight for Indian independence, it was learned here today.

Volunteers already matriculated are now receiving intensive military training. After undergoing training for a certain number of months, they will be transferred to a training camp in the southern front.

Joins Malai Volunteers

Domei

TAIPING, January 10.—Raja Musa, son of the Sultan of Perak, has entered the training center for future officers of the Malai Volunteer Corps, it is revealed. Many sturdy Malai youths who have enlisted in the corps, are now receiving training from the local volunteers who have undergone the officers' training course.

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Sapporo Grand Hotel
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INDIANS IN EAST ASIA PREPARE FOR BATTLE

Undergoing Strict Military Training to Crush British; Women Organized Too

Domei

SHONAN, December 7.—In order to win perfect independence for the hundreds of millions of India by driving out all British influence from their fatherland, the Indian people of Malai and Burma are now undergoing severe military training.

The earnest wish of the Indian people to earn perfect independence has given birth to the Provisional Government of Free India which has declared its firm resolution to gain a military victory over the British. Though the Indian people have been desirous of having a government with military power—a government fully prepared to fight for the independence of India, they were, until now, unable to have such a government. The War of Greater East Asia, however, has given them a chance to lead their newly organized fighting strength to Delhi. It is, therefore, quite natural that all the Indian people are rejoicing over the birth of their Provisional Government.

Resolved to Fight

The National Army of India has been organized in response to the earnest wishes of all the Indians who are resolved to die, if necessary, for the independence of their fatherland. The officers and men of this National Army are now undergoing most rigorous training in order to prepare themselves for the sacred conflicts to come in which they must win perfect independence for the millions of India.

This National Army of India may be described as follows:

1. The National Army of India belongs to the Indian people.
2. The National Army of India belongs to the Provisional Government of Free India and swears allegiance to India, the fatherland of all Hindus. By virtue of a united spirit and faith, the National Army of India will concentrate its efforts on the destruction of the British Empire in order to bring about the independence of India.
3. The officers and men of the National Army of India will be selected only from the most able and excellent, preference being given to quality rather than to quantity.

As a matter of course, the responsible post of Commander of the National Army of India is occupied by Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India. Eight leading officers of the National Army have been appointed to eight important posts in the Provisional Government. These men will aim to secure perfect cooperation between the Provisional Government and the National Army.

The training centers established by the National Army of India at Shonan and several other places in the Southern Regions are now full of volunteers between the ages of 14 and 40. After having been classified into various branches of the Army, such as the Infantry, Artillery, and Mechanized Corps, these volunteers are undergoing rigorous training from early morning till late evening, regardless of the scorching sun or the torrential rains of the tropical regions. Even after dark, they have little time for recreation, for they are required to spend the evening polishing their arms or learning academic and moral lessons.

In contrast to this severe schedule, the Indian troops in India under the British rule were given only about one hour of military training, the rest of the time being allotted for sports. The officers and men of this newly organized National Army, however, do not mind working hard from early morning till late evening, for they are anxious to learn as much as possible in a short period of time.

All Indians United

The National Army of India now stationed at Shonan and at various places in Malai and Burma consists of XX soldiers. No animosity can be observed among the soldiers because of difference of religion. All of these Indian soldiers are united in their sole purpose of defeating the British Army on the battlefield.

One thing worthy of mention in this respect is the activity of the Women's Corps. A large number of Indian women between the ages of 14 and 40 are now undergoing strict training in Shonan. Among the members of the corps are two exceptions to the age limit—a 70-year-old woman and a girl under 14 years of age. The young girl wishes to join the air service, while the 70-year-old woman is undergoing the same strict training with the other members in order to keep the promise she made to Mahatma Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi in South Africa, where many years ago she told Gandhi that she would some day offer her life for the independence of her fatherland.

"The time has come when I must fulfil my promise to him," declared this exceptional patriotic woman.

All the members of the women's corps work from 8 in the morning till 10 o'clock at night, undergoing rigorous physical training as well as training for service in the relief corps.

The Indians of East Asia—men and women, young and old—are fully resolved to follow the National Army to Delhi in order to recapture their fatherland from the hands of the British people. Firmly resolved to banish every British soldier from India, the officers and men of the National Army repeat again and again: "We must prove ourselves worthy of the aid and support given us by the Imperial Forces of Japan."

First Trial Run on Railway Connecting Hongkong and Canton Functions Smoothly

Domei

HONGKONG, January 9.—Your correspondent was given the privilege of riding together with Governor-General Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai of Hongkong aboard the first trial-run train between Kowloon and Changmutou during yesterday's opening ceremony of the Canton-Kowloon Railway which has been restored for the first time in five years since the outbreak of the China Affair.

Leaving Kowloon Station at 8:40 a.m., our train, powered by a locomotive flying Rising Sun flags crisscrossed in front, began its maiden run.

Looking out of the train windows, I observed that on both sides of the tracks, rice had already been harvested and farmers were busily plowing the land.

The narrow gauge of a 37-kilometer stretch between Kowloon and Shenchuen was reopened simultaneously with the Japanese capture of Hongkong. At last we reached the border town of Shenchuan. From here on is the so-called new battlefield, where blitzkrieg operations have been carried out by Japanese Forces since November of last year.

Japanese Restore Order

Thanks to great efforts made by the Japanese Forces in restoring railway lines in conjunction with their military operation, our train began its smooth run over the newly-laid rails. By the time our train passed through Puchi, Lilang and Tientangwei, desolate farm hamlets along the tracks could be observed.

Inasmuch as this region has been subjected to the severest exploitation by both Chungking and Chinese Communist armies, one can well imagine the hardships undergone by the people of this region.

Behind the walls of their crumbled houses, we saw farmers wielding their trowels. Despite the ravages of war, they are probably rejoicing just in the thought of being able to return to their homes.

A child was driving water buffaloes along the bank of a paddy-field. He was shouting "Banzai!" with outstretched arms. Pile upon pile of firewood could be seen massed near the railway line. Here and there could be seen sugar-cane fields.

Our train arrived at Changmutou at 11:50 a.m.

Ten minutes later, another train carrying the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in South China also arrived at the station.

A simple opening ceremony was held at the ceremonial ground within the station compound. At 12 sharp, trains from the north and south passed each other over the rails, which had just been nailed down with spikes, bringing glad tidings from Canton and Hongkong. Thus ended the opening ceremony. Hongkong and Canton had become inseparably bound together by this newly restored railway.

Concert Calendar

A grand concert featuring Yoshie Fujiwara, tenor and Yoichi Hiraoka, xylophone, accompanied by Sanro Takemura, at the piano at 6:30 p.m., today, at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes solos by Yoshie Fujiwara: Rimsky Korsakow's aria from "May Night"; Massenet's aria from "Manon"; Wagner's aria from "Meistersinger"; Rimsky-Korsakow's Song of the East; Grieg's Swan; Gretschaninow's Motherland; Koscak Yamada's "Uma-uri" and "Higanbana" and four other lyric numbers by Japanese composers; xylophone solo by Yoichi Hiraoka: Handel's Sarabande and Gabot; Bach's Arioso; Haydn's Andante from Symphony (Surprise); Tschaikowsky's Swan Lake; Mozart's Wiegenlied; Bizet Minuet; Taki-Yamada's "Kojo-no-Tsuki"; Schubert's Ave Maria; Setoguchi's "Gunkan March".

A grand concert, Saturday, January 15, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes mezzo-soprano solo by Miss Yoshiko Ishii; soprano solo by Miss Kiyoko Ohtani; 'cello solo by Takashi Kurata; piano solo by Miss Sonoko Tanaka.

The third piano recital by Professor Leonid Kreutzer, Sunday, January 16, at 1:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes Beethoven's Sonata in F minor (Appassionata), Op. 17; and Sonata quasi una Fantasia (Moonlight), Op. 27, No. 2; Schumann's Carnaval, Op. 9; Liszt's Paganini-Etudes.

"Finnish Music Evening", sponsored by the Murayama Music Studio, Sunday, January 16, at 6:30 p.m., at the auditorium of the studio (Rokubancho, Kojimachi). The program includes soprano solo by Mrs. Siiri Watanabe; three Finnish folksongs, three numbers by Merikanto; vocal duet by Mrs. Watanabe and Tadashi Watanabe; "Cradle Song" and "At Night" by Pohjanmies; "Thanksgiving" and "Reverberation" by Merikanto; violin solo by Akio Watanabe; Sibelius' "Novelette"; "Rondo Romantic"; "Pastoral Dance"; soprano solo by Mrs. Watanabe; Kuula's "Looking at Bonfire"; Melartin's "To a Nightingale"; Mikolas' "Drought Cloud"; Sibelius' "Black Rose".

The 25th subscription concert by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Professor Manfred Gurlitt, Tuesday, January 18, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The soloist: Professor Eta Harich-Schneider at the piano. The program includes Ichiro Ishida's Symphony, "Five Japanese Mythologies"; Mozart's Piano Concerto in A major; Tschaikowsky's Symphony No. 5 in E minor.

"Popular Music Evening" sponsored by the Oyu-kai Society, featuring Bikyo Light Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Katsuji Asakura, Wednesday, January 19, at 6:30 p.m., at Hibiya Public Hall. The soloists include Miss Kiyoko Ohtani, soprano; Miss Aiko Saida, alto; Miss Kikuye Takita, soprano; Miss Hisako Tsuji, violin.

The fourth popular concert by the Kondo Music Office, 'Operatic Aria Evening," Saturday, January 22, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The artists include Miss Kiyoko Ohtani, soprano; Miss Kikue Takita, soprano; Miss Aiko Saida, alto, and Yoshie Fujiwara, tenor. The program includes duet from Bizet's Carmen (Ohtani-Fujiwara); Aria (solo) from Verdi's Traviata (Takita); Arias from Thomas' Mignon and from Gluck's Orfeo ed Euridice (Saida); Aria from Rossini's Barbier di Siviglia, and from Meyerbeer's Dinorah (Ohtani); Aria from Beethoven's Fidelio; from Massenet's Manon; from Verdi's Aida (Fujiwara); Arias from Bizet's Carmen by four artists in concert form in addition to several lyric numbers by Japanese composers. Sanro Takemura at the piano.

A piano recital by Noboru Toyomasu, "Three Grand Piano Concertos' Evening" accompanied by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Professor Helmute Fellmer, Monday, January 24, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes Mozart's Piano Concerto No. 17, in G major; Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 4 in G major; Glazounow's Piano Concerto Op. 92, in F minor.

The fifth subscription concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, under the baton of Professor Joseph Rosenstock, Wednesday and Thursday, January 26 and 27, at 6 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The soloist: Miss Taneko Seki, sporano. The program includes Hisatada Otaka's "Ashiya-Otome"; Beethoven's Aria from Fidelio and aria from Egmont (soprano solo with orchestra); Bach's Toccata; Smetana's Bartered Bride.

ROLE OF TAGALOG IN P.I. EMPHASIZED BY LAUREL

Urges Adoption of Simplified Method of Teaching National Language

Domei

MANILA, January 9.—In a message for the opening ceremony of the Tagalog Institute for teachers yesterday at the Normal School Auditorium, President Jose P. Laurel urged the adoption of an easy and more simplified method of teaching the language in order to facilitate its diffusion throughout the archipelago.

"As teachers coming from all Provinces of the Republic, I urge you to double your efforts toward the speedy realization of the common tongue for all Filipinos," he declared.

The President pointed out that in order to be a truly great nation, the Philippines must have one language which all elements of the population would be proud to call their own.

The President's message was read by Gabriel Manalac, Vice-Minister of Education.

Caledonio Salvador, Director of the Bureau of Public Education, and Lopez Santos, Director of the National Language Institute, also addressed the teachers.

Emphasizing the need of accelerating the propagation of the Tagalog language, both speakers enjoined the teachers to spare no efforts in inculcating in minds of school children proper appreciation of the Tagalog tongue, which would be an effective means of promoting the spirit of nationalism.

CRAYON GIFTS FOR KIDDIES

Decided as New Year Presents for Children in Borneo

Domei

BANJERMASIN, January 10.—Educational authorities in Borneo have decided to distribute locally manufactured crayons as New Year gifts to all school children throughout the island, it is revealed.

Since August last year, 100,000 crayons of 13 different colors have been manufactured monthly from paraffin and other raw materials produced locally.

It is also understood that the manufacture of crayons is expected to be started in Pontianak.

P.I. EXECUTIVE ORGAN REBUILT NEW NATION

Played Vital Role to Restore Peace Following Occupation Of Isles by Japanese

Domei

MANILA, January 10.—Progress in every field of activity characterized the administration of the Philippine Executive Commission which has passed into history after laying the firm foundations of the new Government of the Republic of the Philippines. During its existence of over 21 months, the Executive Commission, under the able leadership of Chairman Jorge B. Vargas, rebuilt the country upon the ruins of American Imperialism and war and steered it along the road toward peace, prosperity and happiness.

The Philippine Executive Commission was organized on January 23, 1942, or just three weeks after the occupation of Manila by the victorious Imperial Japanese Forces on January 2, 1942. Although armed conflict was still raging in some regions of the Islands, the Commission, with the help of Army authorities, promptly restored peace and order in the occupied areas. Subsequently, it took steps to ensure the food supply, provide health facilities, resume agricultural and industrial activities, restore transportation and communication systems, reopen schools and give employment to the jobless and the needy.

Constituted into five administrative departments, the commission functioned around the office of the chairman which formed the pivot of the civilian governmental system. By coordinating the work of the various units, it operated as the key point of the entire organization, the nerve center that kept a steady hand on the pulse of the government serving at the same time as the liaison between the Japanese Military Administration and the people.

To overcome the initial problem of financing the government, the budget and auditing office was among the first to be organized by the Commission. Formed on January 26, this entity immediately set about preparing the budget of income and expenditures. With the aid of the Military Administration, which extended a loan of P5,000,000 to the Commission, an effective financing system was soon organized. The expenditures steadily increased with the accelerated return of normal conditions and the initiation of measures to rebuild the economic and spiritual structure of the country but the augmented expenses were easily met.

Interior Department Formed

The next step concerned the reestablishment of provincial and municipal administration which was disrupted by the war. This was effected through the Department of the Interior which, in addiiton to controlling and supervising local governments, handled law and order enforcement agencies such as the constabulary as well as unemployment and religious affairs.

Many of the local officials remained at their respective posts upon the Japanese occupation of their provinces, cities and municipalities and were permitted to continue in their jobs by the local Japanese authorities. In contrast with their status under the Commonwealth, provincial and municipal administrators enjoyed greater autonomy from the central government due to the drafting of new local organic laws.

The early and rapid restoration of law and order throughout the country was one of the outstanding achievements of the Executive Commission. The campaign of enlightenment of the government as well as the benevolent and liberal policy enforced by the Imperial Japanese Army accounted for the rapid return of normalcy and the extension of whole-hearted cooperation by the Filipinos in all parts of Luzon, the Visayas and Mindanao.

Activity in the field of agriculture, commerce and industry was featured by the launching of an intensive food production campaign, encouragement of inter-provincial trade and increased participation of Filipinos in the retail trade. The acreage planted of rice, the staple food of the people, was increased while methods of rice production and distribution were improved. A convention of rice growers was held last February and 92 rice growers cooperative organizations were organized. A bumper crop is expected this year.

In order to promote further food production, seed farms, agricultural stations, livestock stations and similar agencies were established. Plant utilization projects were pushed for the manufacture of such articles as soap, yeast, toyo (native sauce), lamp oil and paste from various plants. Forests were protected from unnecessary destruction and the lumber industry encouraged.

Filipinos Becoming Active

The brisk activity in agriculture was matched by the unparalleled activity in industry. As hundreds of commercial establishments were reopened thousands of workers were given employment. The majority of the reopened firms were controlled by Filipinos who began to assert themselves for the first time in the business field, hitherto monopolized by aliens. Development of the Islands' rice and mineral deposits contributed to the overall revival of industrial activity.

The repair and reconstruction of extensive public utilities, damaged by the scorched earth tactics of the U.S.A.F.F.E. comprised one of the most important undertakings of the Executive Commission. With the help of officers and men of the Imperial Forces, scores of blasted bridges were repaired thereby enabling the vast highway system to be utilized. Up to the middle of last year the total length of first, second and third class roads opened to traffic was estimated at more than 12,000 kilometers, the most important of which are the Tayabas-Camarines Norte road, the Baguio-Mankayan-Cervantes road, and the Bocaue-Marilao and Binan, diversions. The first road connects Manila for the first time directly by highway with the Bicol regions, a project which remained unrealized under United States occupation.

The repair and reopening of 12 major irrigation systems in Luzon and the Visayas, watering some 80,000 hectares of land, as well as of vital river control projects and water systems further accelerated the agricultural and industrial development of the country.

The reopening of post offices at every strategic point in the archipelago reestablished inter-provincial communication and brought the people closer together. In addition to mail service, the post offices transact money order and savings bank business. Incidentally, the railroad networks were rapidly restored mainly through the efforts of the Imperial Army, facilitating movement of passengers and freight over widespread areas.

Better Educational Facilities

Education marched abreast with the other projects of the government. Prior to the establishment of the Republic more than 800 elementary schools, scores of agricultural and academic high schools and 200 private institutions offering technical, medical, vocational and music courses were in operation with dozens more due to be reopened. The present school curriculum is based on new basic principles of education aiming at the readjustment of the mental attitude of the people to the New Order and the education of the younger generation in a way of life dedicated to collective security. In consonance with these aims, Japanese language and Tagalog are being taught in the schools.

The University of the Philippines, center of higher education, is functioning as in pre-war days although, in contrast with past practice, stress is now placed on the important professions of engineering, medicine, pharmacy and veterinary science. Physical instruction was likewise fostered more vigorously. The Rizal Memorial Stadium and the Municipal Golf Links were reopened and competitive sports among students and industrial and government personnel encouraged. Radio exercise has come to stay as a permanent feature of mass physical development.

Public health work was concentrated not only on preventive measures but also immunization against contagious diseases such as cholera, typhoid, smallpox and dysentery. The high incidence of malaria occasioned by the war was curtailed through expansion of malaria control measures. Public welfare work included extension of help to indigent families and care and rehabilitation of war prisoners. A hospital for the crippled and infirm was organized while recuperating camps were opened for convalescent ex-servicemen.

Justice was administered uninterruptedly with the complete reorganization of the Supreme Court of the Philippines and subsidiary courts. The speedy disposal of cases coupled with the decrease in the number of crimes in Manila and the provinces provide a happy commentary on the state of peace and order in the country.

Aided by Japanese

The great success accomplished by the Philippine Executive Commission was due primarily to the closest relations that it maintained with, and the invaluable help that it received from the Japanese Military Administration. In addition to its initial financial assistance of 5,000,000 pesos the Japanese Military Administration made regular donations to the Executive Commission for use in relief work, reconstruction of public works, and for cash gifts to deserving members of the constabulary and public school teachers.

To the efforts of the Commission to bring about economic self-sufficiency, the Military Administration added its own by reorganizing the sugar industry, which was formerly dependent upon the United States market, and initiating a five-year cotton production program. The Administration also supervised the organization of the Philippine Shipping Association, the Fishing Association and the Philippine Leaf Tobacco Association, which presently form the backbone of Philippine economy. These Associations are being restored to the Filipinos.

Indeed, the Philippine Executive Commission accomplished creditable work in laying the political, social and economic groundwork of the new government which has come into being with the declaration of Philippine independence and the establishment of the Republic of the Philippines.

DEARTH OF TEXTILES WORRIES AMERICANS

British Paper Says Rationing Of Vital Commodity May Become Grave Issue

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 10.—Reflecting the shortages in vital commodities in the United States, the Manchester Guardian, a British paper, reported on December 18 that "the rationing of cotton goods may become a serious issue within the next few months."

The journal's article follows:

The problem of distributing civilian cotton good supplies is again receiving attention in the United States.

The six-point program introduced last August by the Textile Division of the War Production Board, which was to make rationing unnecessary for the duration of the war, has not been successful.

Stores in all parts of the United States report that retail sales of civilian cotton goods are now well above those of last year.

Some 60 per cent of the American textile industry's current output is absorbed by the armed forces and the Lend-Lease quantity of goods made available for civilian use is down to the lowest slump levels, but the purchasing power of the people is greater than ever before.

As a result, many popular lines of cotton goods are in short supply and the United States Government recently found it necessary to impose certain priority orders to assure at least the minimum supplies of children's wear for the winter.

Heated discussions on the control of production of cotton goods have taken place among responsible Government departments and, as a result, the director of the Textile and Clothing Division has been forced to resign.

Cotton manufacturers fear that unless a better balance of supplies on the civilian market can be restored, the rationing of cotton goods may become a serious issue within the next few months.

Army orders have decreased slightly but the textile industry expects that this decline will be more than made up by the increased demands for relief purposes.

U.S. Launches Destroyers

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 8.—The United States Navy Department today announced the launching of the escort destroyers at a certain shipbuilding yard on the Atlantic coast, according to a Washington dispatch.

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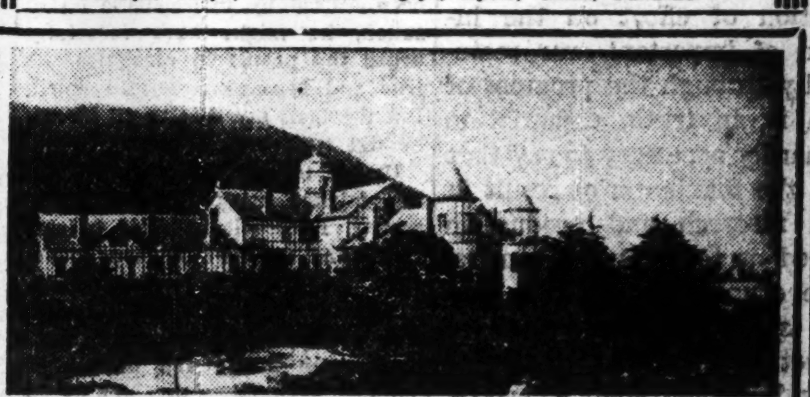

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1944

The Atlantic Charter Revealed in Its True Colors

Winston Churchill once dismissed an embarrassing question as to the applicability of the Atlantic Charter to India with the assertion that the Charter was not intended to apply to regions outside Europe. That ended the Charter so far as Asia was concerned.

The recent denial of recognition to the new Bolivian regime by the United States, and the relentless coercive pressure applied to the Argentine to force that country to fall in line with policies dictated by the United States are plain indications that the Charter was never intended to apply to the Americas.

The recent betrayal of the youthful king of Jugoslavia by Britain and America, and the withdrawal of Anglo-American support from the puppet government which centered around his exiled court, in favor of Tito Brozovitch's Partisan regime undermined the Charter even insofar as it may have been intended to apply to Europe, and must have gone far to destroy any remaining faith anyone may have had as to the applicability of the Charter anywhere.

Furthermore should the United States and Britain agree to the dismemberment of Poland, as they are expected to do, against the flaming protests of the exiled Polish regime, the already discredited Charter will be administered the final coup de grace.

In this connection it should not be forgotten that it was Polish intransigeance toward Germany, carefully fostered and encouraged by Britain, which provided the spark which set off the European War. All Germany demanded of Poland was the return to Germany of German territories taken from her by the Treaty of Versailles, one the purely German city of Dantzig, in which approximately one hundred per cent of the population actively favored reunion with their mother country, and the other the so-called Polish corridor, which cut Germany in two. Obviously a resurgent Germany could not be expected to submit permanently to this territorial amputation for which there was no historical, geographical, political, racial, economic or other justification. Poland's only hope of truly independent existence, other than as a pawn in Britain's balance of power schemes, or as a satellite of the Soviets lay, moreover, in the cooperation with a strong Germany, which Germany offered her. Indeed Germany made the most generous conciliatory offers to Poland, including a corridor across the corridor to ensure Poland free access to the sea through the Port of Gdynia set up by Poland to offset the importance of German Dantzig.

The British, however, were determined on war to crush the rising power of Germany, in accordance with their traditional policy of destroying any potential rival on the Continent of Europe. They, therefore, did everything in their power to impede this German-Polish cooperation in which lay Poland's only chance of salvation, egged on the inflammable Poles to refuse Germany's terms, and made the present holocaust inevitable. Immediately hostilities broke out between Poland and Germany as a result of shortsighted Polish rejection of Germany's reasonable terms. Britain declared war on Germany, but, as will be remembered, did nothing whatsoever to help Poland in the two weeks' campaign in which she went down in defeat.

The British themselves may now well regret that they abandoned Chamberlain's appeasement policy and incited the Poles to reject the conciliatory German plan which would have ensured a stable peace in Europe, but they were the instigators and should properly pay the price of the miscarriage of their schemes, of which the Poles were only the first victims. For the Poles there will be nothing to ease the bitterness of their regret over having let themselves be used as pawns in Britain's game and betrayed their country's best interests to follow Britain's will o' the wisp promises.

All British history is here to prove that Britain never had any scruples over abandoning any principle or promise, country or tool that had outlived its usefulness to Britain and no longer served her imperial interests. Now that the Atlantic Charter on which the Poles may have pinned their last hopes has been definitely thrown overboard in Europe as it was in India, South America, and in all other regions of the globe where it worked contrary to British or American ambitions, the Poles must have at last awakened to the belated realization that there is no way to make the best of a hopelessly bad bargain with countries of so little faith as Britain and America. Nothing can compensate Poland for her permanent and now undisguisable loss, in having listened to Britain and failed to cooperate with Germany, nor bring back the status quo for Poland. It is, however, to be hoped that the example of Poland will serve as a warning to any other country that Britain or America may seek to cajole, coerce or beguile, into offering themselves up as a burnt Sacrifice on the altar of Anglo-American ambitions for world domination.

Development of Scientific Technique

In view of the very important part which science is playing in the present war, the Government has been directing earnest attention to the mobilization of scientific resources for the successful conduct of the war. With a view to reaping and utilizing to the full the best fruits of scientific research for war purposes, a revision has recently been effected in the official organization of the Scientific Research Council within the Ministry of Education, whereby the representatives of the principal scientific research organs, including the President of Kyushu Imperial University, and all scientists of recognized ability have been mobilized to carry on research vigorously in the various fields to which they have been allotted.

Thanks to the brilliant victories achieved by our gallant officers and men during the past two years of the War of Greater East Asia, the foundations have been laid firmly for the defense and construction of Greater East Asia, and reports of magnificent war results are actually continuing to flow in from the various theaters of war. On the home front also, remarkable achievements are being recorded both in the matter of the production of war materials and in the way of scientific research. Compared with the days when the China Affair broke out, there has been a remarkable increase in quantity and a marked improvement in quality in regard to the production of iron, steel, aluminium, coal, aircraft and other important war materials. One prominent feature of modern warfare is that belligerents have to increase production while fighting, and we must admit that our enemy, America, too has been recording a notable expansion in the production of essential war materials. It is reported that since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, America's production of iron has increased by about 120 per cent and her production of aluminium by about 280 per cent. In the output of arms of various kinds and other important materials also, a marked increase has been shown. Particularly remarkable has been the increase in the producton of aircraft. All belligerent countries have, indeed, been energetically carrying on research into new weapons of war, though very secretly, and especially noteworthy has been the progress made in the manufacture of arms with the application of electric waves or rockets, in arms for use in landing operations and in anti-aircraft and anti-tank arms. All this testifies eloquently to the great importance of scientific research in modern warfare.

The concentration of effort on the increased production of important war materials of good quality through the progress of scientific research is, in truth, essential to victory, and it is hardly necessary to say that in order to obtain the maximum of result in this regard, both research and production must be so planned as to meet the war requirements of the country in the best possible manner. It is for this reason that the Government has set up the Research Mobilization Council and inaugurated a system under which the kinds of research essential for the increase of fighting strength are to be fixed upon and the researchers, materials and funds requisite for the purpose are to be provided for adequately by the State. On the other hand, the Munitions Ministry has been newly established, the way has been opened for the unified and priority production of aircraft, and the Munitions Companies Law has been promulgated. These are measures which are necessary to devote research and production to war purposes. The only thing yet to be done is to enforce these measures speedily and effectually. If their efficient execution involves a big increase in budgetary estimates, the requisite expenditure should by all means be provided ungrudgingly so as to enable the researchers concerned to give full effect to their ability in performing their duties. It is certainly incumbent upon all concerned to make redoubled efforts hereafter to encourage and advance scientific research to ensure a speedy victory for our cause in the present Great War.

U.S. Presidential Election

Roosevelt Wilfully Leads America Into International Turmoil to Hide Political Shortcomings

By MASAYOSHI MURAKAMI
(From the Latin America Kenkyu)

Part II

One characteristic feature of the recent American political history is found in the fact that the principle of mutual independence of the legislature, the executive, and the judicature, which has been the national polity of the United States, gradually lost its balance, with the preponderance of the executive growing more outspoken every day. This trend became most conspicuous during the period from Theodore Roosevelt to Wilson, the president at the time of the previous Great War, and since 1933 up to the present, it is virtually about to drive American politics to dictatorship.

In the central position of this tendency is the man of the hour, Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Whenever the preponderance of a country's executive grows intense, the very first thing to pay attention to is the personality of the administrator, his character, and his individuality. There has rarely since olden days been a man who has revealed in the field of American politics so vehement an individuality as the present President Roosevelt.

In the 1930's at a time when a desperate condition prevailed as the aftermath of the worldwide depression, Roosevelt made his appearance in the American political sphere, with the social and economical policy of the "New Deal," which must be termed a novel and pre-eminent policy. The significance of the thirties in the rapidly changing and great history of the twentieth century is wide and deep. The panic of the financial world which all of a sudden invaded the whole of America in autumn 1929 caused a slump in the value of stocks to the amount of $50,000,000,000, ruined 25 million investors, caused 100,000 people to declare bankruptcy, and flooded American society with ten million unemployed. Until the coming of the depression America could have been considered the pet-child of a Golden Age. As revealed in the fact that the election slogan for Herbert Hoover, who was President from 1928 until 1932, promised two motorcars for every family and chicken meat for every kitchen, it was truly an age representing, on the basis of materials, the peak of the highest standards of living.

Prosperity Disappears

When Roosevelt in 1933 became the master of the White House, the so-called Hoover prosperity had disappeared in a twinkling, and depression had hit its lowest ebb. But the American people who had once been intoxicated in the dream of prosperity could not be expected with the coming of the depression to be satisfied right away with the lowest standards of living. Nor could they be expected to refrain from bitterly criticizing the retrenchment policies followed by President Hoover, as being conservative, retrogressive, and passive. At that time America was eagerly waiting and hoping for the appearance of an epochal leader, a prophetic politician who could pull back the weak-minded masses frightened by the depression.

If Roosevelt were not the son of a wealthy rural land-owner, but the child of a conservative but energetic pioneer-farmer, he might perhaps have in earnest taken up a social policy to reforge the fundamental character of the American people; leading the national masses, he might have stressed the autonomous and self-relying way of America. Grasping the truth, that the cancer of American society had been caused by materialistic civilization, he might have forcefully urged the people to recognize the true and genuine American spirit. But the facts are that in all of this he did the very opposite.

Unable to extricate himself from high-minded aristocratism, fond of society, Roosevelt indulged in caprices, and in the erroneous belief that the authority accompanying his public office was based on his own ability, he did not shrink from mixing up public and private affairs. Wantonly proclaiming a world-first-principle, he pushed America, which had already reached the height of confusion, still deeper into the chaos. The increasing issues of red-ink bonds, the exhaustion of the national treasury funds, the compromises with the labor unions, the encouragement of the rampant office-hunting system—all these could only serve to pull America itself into the abyss from which it is hard to emerge again.

The International Gamble

When the New Deal policy which Roosevelt never ceased advocating was facing a critical situation at home, he made the fate of America itself the stake of a big international gamble, in order to protect his own political power and condone his transgressions of authority.

An example of this is the so-called "Quarantine Speech" which he gave at Chicago in October 1937, in which he stated that in the present world, breaches of treaties and actions contrary to all human instincts were being committed everywhere, and that a state of international anarchism was appearing. Claiming that all peace-loving peoples must properly co-operate to fight against this trend and concentrate their efforts for the restoration of international peace, he pointed out that America's determination not to be involved in war did not mean that she declined to cooperate in securing peace, and that America could not remain isolated and neutral and sit idle outside the realm of the worldwide turmoil. In the same speech, Roosevelt said that war was spreading like a contagious disease no matter whether it was declared or not, and that it was necessary to quarantine it like a patient suffering from a contagious disease.

Roosevelt did not come out in the open and declare which countries were aggressor nations, but it was clear to anybody that Roosevelt's words were directed against the three countries of Japan, Germany, and Italy. Thus, the concern of the general masses in the deadlocked "New Deal" administration was diverted to the sphere, unknown to them, of the international situation. On looking back, it was thus that America, which had even refused joining the League of Nations, all of a sudden challenged the Axis countries. But only months before the Chicago speech, the amendment to the Neutrality Act had clearly stressed the principle of non-involvement in foreign conflicts. It then appeared as though the internal dissatisfaction with a foreign policy that had exposed such glaring inconsistency before the very eyes of the American people within a mere five months, was bringing about a situation which was just one step short of an explosion. It was only natural that the accusations of the national masses against Roosevelt were spreading like wild fire. But he was not the man to hesitate at that, as it is proved in his message to Congress on January 3, 1938, with which he made his appearance in the House to tackle the problem of the gigantic national defense preparations issue.

In this message, Roosevelt said that the world had reached a stage of tension and turmoil where one touch was enough to set off the explosion; that each country had to take measures at home and abroad to cope with that situation; that if one desired peace and the settlement of conflicts through peaceful means, it was necessary to possess adequate armament; that America has not ceased to advocate respect for treaty-bound duties as she had always done in the past, but that she was unable to carry out this principle all alone, and that harmony among the powers was most necessary. Therefore, Roosevelt concluded, the Americans, through the possession of adequate strength of self-defense, had to guarantee their own security.

Naval Budget Asked

Thus Roosevelt, as a means to solve the internal troubles which he himself had caused, asked for a naval construction budget of more than a billion dollars, thereby succeeding in his plan to sway the minds of the industrialists and to catch the mentality of the masses who were dreaming of prosperity. But even with Roosevelt's power it was next to impossible to eradicate the policy of non-interference with other countries, which had been the tradition since Washington, from the minds of the American people, and to throw America into the very midst of the international strife. Public opinion at home continued to show a firm attitude abominating war and opposing interference with European countries. Therefore it could not be declared that Roosevelt's intended policy of meddling with the affairs of other countries in order to preserve his own integrity had really reaped the anticipated success. It became necessary to think up a new method in order to drag the nation into the international strife. To take advantage of the ignorance of the American people to the utmost, to inspire the public attention with an imaginary aggression threat, and to utilize every available opportunity, for fanning up hatred against the Axis—that is what Roosevelt began to aim at.

For instance in 1937 Roosevelt seized the "Panay" incident which had been stirred up on the Yangtze and, mobilizing the Department of State, he aroused the imagination of the ignorant Americans and enflamed their hatred against Japan. Carrying out the intention of the Government, the newspapers, the radio, and the popular magazines enlarged the "Panay" incident into a case of great national humiliation and made frantic efforts to build up an international issue. Next the minds of the people all over America were incited with espionage incidents. Even the Attorney General was mobilized to star on the silver screen and enjoin the general public to watch out for spies of enemy countries.

If in America, the melting pot of immigrants from all foreign countries the people are asked to keep watch over the foreigners or aliens around them, no matter what the nationality, this would mean that they shall suspect their very neighbors. But Roosevelt did not mind a bit to go to the length of committing such absurdities.

World War II Awaited

Building on this heedless and confused policy of stirring up the minds of the people, Roosevelt was waiting for the day when hostilities in Europe would break out. With America's challenge of the Axis countries, which was started in October 1937 at Chicago, reaching its climaxing scene in the economical pressure leveled directly against Japan, Germany, and Italy, he welcomed the Second European Great War.

It has now become a public secret that in the meantime Roosevelt had employed Ambassador William Christian Bullitt whom he had transferred from Moscow to Paris, for frantic activities in instigating the Governments of France and Poland to challenge Germany. When in September 1939 Roosevelt in his room in the White House received by a direct telephone call from the American Ambassador to France, Mr. Bullitt, the first report of the outbreak of another great war in Europe—at that moment Roosevelt, rather than being concerned over the future of America, was exultant in thinking of the fact that the continuation of his own and his Party's political life was certain.

It is still fresh in our memory that in June 1940, when France collapsed, the Roosevelt Administration launched out most positively on a policy of aiding Britain. The elections of November 1940 had approached. Roosevelt was about to complete his second presidential term which he had been serving from 1933 till 1940. Not to run for a third term had been an unwritten law of American politics. But Roosevelt figured that if he utilized the disquietude of the minds of the American people, who had continuously been stirred up since 1937, and the unfathomable international political situation, he could put himself into a position to become a third-term president, something unprecedented in American history.

But shrewd as he was, he also penetrated through the popular trends of thought at the time knowing that while the American masses clamored against wars, on the other hand they hoped for the times of the previous Great War to come again, and that America's military unpreparedness checked such popular pro-war feelings. In this situation, from the outset he did not consider at all any declaration with regard to his own standpoint concerning a third-term-run, while knowing full well that the elections were approaching. Facing the broadside of questions from the impatient reporters, he tried as far as possible to conceal his attitude as to whether he would or would not run for a third term. It was in the same way that Roosevelt maintained a dubious atmosphere while he endeavored to watch the development of the situation as the fighting in Europe progressed. But meanwhile he again and again reassured the American people that he would endeavor with all his efforts to preserve peace for America; and that, as he had already stated, there was one great reality in the present world situation: that America was neutral and did not wish to become involved in the war.

New World Situation

With the German invasion of Holland on May 10, 1940, followed by the collapse of France, and Italy's entry into the war on June 10, 1940, the American people understood without having to be told so that a new situation had arrived. This world-shaking change in the international political situation decided Roosevelt's election for the third term. It is hardly necessary here to reiterate Roosevelt's policy from then on and the threads of events since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

But it is a stern fact that now for the second time Roosevelt is standing at the crossroads of his destiny. There is no need to consider the question at all whether or not Roosevelt is willing to serve as President for a fourth term. That is because his intentions will in due course be decided hereafter in consideration of the development of the strategical situation both in Europe and in East Asia. The problem merely lies in the question as to what new development in the fighting situation will occur in East Asia, and in Europe. Even judging from past facts, there were but too few cases in which the American people had a clear insight into the international political situation and accurately grasped America's course. The over-ambitious Roosevelt has ever been the man to make the utmost use of the ignorance of the American people in order to preserve his own integrity and fame.

In brief, what I have been advancing above under two different angles amounts to the following: that in the election campaign of November 1944 the American people is going to be put through one of its most severe tests—will they allow the very man who has not merely once impeached against the unwritten law of American politics to do so again?

(To Be Continued)

General Smuts' Opportunism

By KOSAKU TAMURA
Written for the Nippon Times

As a student of international affairs, I am interested in plan, any proposal, any suggestion put forward by anybody for the purpose of building up a new world order based upon international justice. It is all the more welcome that such a noted leader as General Smuts had an occasion to speak out his own conception, though tentative it might be, of a new world organization after the war. To my great disappointment, however, the Boer General has learnt little from the twenty five years' bitter experience since the last war. His world outlook has made little progress beyond that he has become aware of the flaw in the structure of the League of Nations—lack of leadership and power.

I remember I was one of those young men who were deeply impressed by a declaration made by Smuts when he signed the Versailles Treaty in 1919. His declaration gave eloquent expression to the mixed feeling with which most thoughtful men all over the world regarded the achievement of the Peace Conference at Paris. "I have signed the Treaty not because I consider it a satisfactory document," declared General Smuts, "but because it is imperatively necessary to close the war. The work of making peace will only begin after a definite halt has been called to the destructive passions that have been devastating Europe for nearly five years. The promise of the new life, the victory for the great human ideals for which the peoples have shed their blood and their treasure without stint, the fulfilment of their aspirations toward a new international order are not written in this Treaty. A new spirit of generosity and humanity, born in the hearts of the peoples in this great hour of common suffering and sorrow, can alone heal the wounds inflicted on the body of Christendom."

Jumps to Hasty Conclusion

Now General Smuts himself, completely falling a prey to the wartime "destructive passions," has the temerity to say that "Germany will be written off the slate in Europe for long years" and "the Japanese Empire will also have gone the way of all flesh." The Boer General, consigning to oblivion the noble aspiration of humanity to which once he rendered lip service, jumps to a hasty conclusion and vainly counts his chickens before they are hatched.

As an illustration of the hazard of forecasting the war prospects, I may perhaps be permitted to remind the Boer General of the reflections Mr. Churchill made on the last war: "If the Russian revolution had occurred in January instead of in March, or if, alternatively, the Germans had waited to declare unlimited U-boat war until summer, there would have been no unlimited U-boat war and consequently no intervention of the United States. If the Allies had been left to face the collapse of Russia without being sustained by the intervention of the United States, it seems certain that France could not have survived the year, and the war would have ended in a peace by negotiation or, in other words, a German victory. Had Russia lasted two months less, had Germany refrained for two months more, the whole course of events would have been revolutionized. In this sequence we discern the footprints of Destiny." Smuts' theory of "Trinity"—the control and domination of the world by Great Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States of America—has apparently been deduced from the war situations now momentarily obtaining in Europe.

General Smuts, in his active consciousness that Great Britain has been crippled by the war and can not stand on an equal footing in material strength with the Soviet Union in Europe, suggests that Great Britain should rally under its standards the smaller and weaker nation of Western Europe after the pattern of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Ever since the successful defense of Stalingrad, the Soviet Union has been keeping both the British and Americans on the rack. Not only old Churchill and Hull but also crippled Roosevelt went all the way to Moscow and Teheran in order to explore the hidden political strategy of Marshal Stalin. "What is Russia going to do?" asked Wendell Willkie after returning from his visit to Russia. "Is she going to be the new disturber of the peace? Is she going to demand conditions at the end of the war that will make it impossible to re-establish Europe on a decent peaceful road? Is she going to attempt to infiltrate other countries with her economic and social philosophy?" And Willkie doubted if even Marshal Stalin himself knew all the answers to these questions. The colossus of the north remains the sphinx of the world.

General Smuts has discovered at last that the League of Nations failed because it was constructed upon the principle of the equality of nations. And he now preaches the necessity of giving leadership and power to the three strong nations. It is rather in the same vein that Willkie deprecates "the re-creation of western Europe in its old divisions of small nations, each with its own individual political, economic, and military sovereignty." He declares that the re-creation of the small countries of Europe as political units, "yes," but their re-creation as economic and military units, "no." "The doctrine that the strong shall dominate the weak is the doctrine of our enemy and we reject it," declared President Roosevelt in his Christmas broadcast. "The rights of every nation, large or small, must be respected and guarded," General Smuts as well as Wendell Willkie must in this respect be enemies of Franklin Roosevelt.

Another discovery by the Boer General of the flaw in the outmoded system of the League of Nations is that it did not pay sufficient attention to economic questions. It is now too banal to say that the League did not sufficiently seek solution of the economic problems of the world. Its attempts to solve the world's problems were primarily political. Political internationalism without economic internationalism is a house built on sand. According to Wendell Willkie, the League "failed because it was primarily an Anglo-French American solution, retaining the old colonial imperialisms under new and fancy terms. It took inadequate account of the pressing needs of the Far East."

Range of Vision Limited

In contrast with Willkie's statement that "perhaps the most significant fact in the world today is the awakening that is going on in the East," it is remarkable that the Boer General's range of vision is limited exclusively to Africa, and Europe, totally disregarding Asia and the Pacific. I can not help recollecting a speech made by General Smuts in the Imperial Conference held in London twenty-three years ago. "Undoubtedly the scene has shifted away from Europe to the Far East and to the Pacific," declared Smuts in the session of June 21, 1921. "The problems of the Pacific are to my mind the world problems of the next fifty years or more. There, Europe, Asia and America are meeting, and there, I believe, the next great chapter in human history will be enacted." And the occasion was when he opposed the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Smuts, the opportunist, seems to have purposely shut his eyes to what is happening in the East, to the aspirations of its peoples to the changes that have taken place in their way of thinking, to their loss of faith in Western imperialism and in the superiority of the white man. Wendell Willkie frankly admitted that Japan has "rudely awakened us to the fact that the white race is not a select race and enjoys no superior rights in combat merely because of past progress and ascendency. Whereas, a year and a half ago, we were generally contemptuous of Japan as a possible enemy, we now recognize that we have encountered a formidable foe, against who we must marshal our full strength."

I am very curious to know what Smuts, the idealist, is now thinking about the Indian aspiration for freedom and the non-application of the Atlantic Charter to India. The whole Asia was "greatly distressed" when Mr. Churchill made his "world-disturbing remark" to the effect that the Atlantic Charter is not to be applied to Asia, but only to Western Europe.

General Smuts, at the outset of his informal talk, referred to the tangled question of color and race. As the world knows, Smuts represents the Dominion where Indians are harshly treated and denied admittance. He must have realised that there could be no surer road to disaster than to divide the world upon the lines of color and race. Indeed, it is a sure way to divide the British Empire against itself. It is by no means the way to promote the peace of the world.

Press Comments

The Die Is Cast, Let's
Fight to the Last!

Nippon Times
Evening

Never Sheathe the Sword
Until Victory Is Won

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Wednesday, January 12
TOKYO SHIMBUN — British 'Gentlemen'

British 'Gentlemen'

TOKYO SHIMBUN—It was in 1937 that Britain prohibited the underground laboring of women on the ground of humanity. The British-Indian Government, however, has now instituted a system for drafting Indian women for work in coal mines and has already sent 326,000 underground to cover the shortage in mine labor. Such is typical of the selfish and arbitrary attitude of the Anglo-Saxon race. But it appears that as the matter is detrimental to the honor of the British as self-advertised gentlemen, it has given rise to considerable hullabaloo.

Some Westminster gentlemen, unable to stand by, have sharply questioned Secretary for India Leopold Amery on the affair. Their stand is that: "We are thoroughly ashamed. What can we say if our enemies should use it for propaganda against us?" The hypocritical nature of British "gentlemen" is quite obvious. The morning-coated, top-hatted walkers of the Pall Mall think nothing of committing the most brutal atrocities so long as they are not "found out."

The historical view of Travarian that Justice accepts the judgment of the victor describes the nature of British gentlemanship most clearly. The barbaric retaliations against the patriotic outbursts of Indians have been normalized by the British as necessary to teach the backward nations "a lesson."

The sepoy mutinies, according to the British, have retarded the progress of India, while the Amritsar Massacre was only the granting of British "law and order" to the "heathens." Despite the fact that the 380,000,000 people of India were suffering from the severest famine in 140 years and more than a million have died of starvation, the gentlemen of London consented to the removal of 3,000,000 tons of rice from India to supply the expeditionary force in West Asia. They did not forget, however, to enact the farce of shouting: "Relief to the Indians," in the comfortable belief that the truth is not known to the rest of the world. Charged with responsibility for an affair most serious from the standpoint of humanity, the Indian Government shifted it onto the Indian people by declaring: "The ignorance of the Indian masses has aggravated the situation."

The truth behind the drafting of Indian women for mine labor is that it has been instituted in order to cover the shortage of miners due to the running away of men from the mines on account of worries regarding the shortage of foodstuffs among their families at home.

Subhas Chandra Bose in command of the Indian National Army has advanced to Burma and is seeking an opportunity to cross the Arakan Mountains. The heavier the iron heel of the British, the sharper the rebound is likely to be. The historian Seeley said that "greed will at last forfeit India." The British have taken no heed of their own historian and so they are to suffer the consequences.

JAPANESE SMASHING FOE ON SOUTH PACIFIC ISLES

Enemy Routed in Clash In New Guinea Area

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, January 11.—The aerial and land fighting in New Britain and New Guinea islands, especially in the Madang area, have of late become intensified with enemy planes persistently attacking in spite of costly losses and the Japanese carrying out successful counter-attacks, it is reported from the front.

On January 6, in the sector north of Kalasa in New Guinea, Japanese Forces attacked an enemy force of close on to 500 men and six or seven tanks, and completely routed the enemy after dealing them a disastrous blow.

The enemy left behind 40 to 50 dead and one disabled tank.

In the aerial war which has been continuing daily with increasing ferocity, 11 enemy B-25 planes came attacking Japanese positions in the area south of Madang at 10:30 a.m. on January 7, but were intercepted by our Land Eagles who immediately shot down five (two unconfirmed). No damages were suffered by our side.

On the same day around 9 p.m., four enemy P-38's appeared over the area north of Madang but our Land Eagles immediately rose to meet them and shot down one. Again no damages were sustained by our side.

Again on January 8, enemy B-25's P-38's and P-40's totaling 88 were held at bay by the furious gunfire of our A.A. guns in the Madang area which shot down six B-25's and one P-40.

ARMY AIRMEN DOWN 6 AMERICAN PLANES IN SUICHUAN BATTLE

3 Enemy Raiders Also Blasted Over Kiukiang; Chiang Forces Routed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CHINA. January 11.—A bomber and fighter plane formation of the Imperial Army Air Force raided the Suichuan Airfield, Kiangsi Province, several times on the night of January 10 and January 11, and repulsing the attack of more than 10 enemy fighter planes, inflicted heavy damage on the enemy military installations. In the aerial battle, six P-40's (four of them uncertain) were shot down, while the loss on our side was two planes self-blasted.

Enemy Plans Smashed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CHINA. January 11.—The American and Chinese air forces in China have been strengthening the Suichuan airfield, Kiangsi Province, in their attempt to advance their base to raid Japan Proper, but Imperial Army Air Forces made the first raid on that enemy airfield today and smashed their plans.

Our raid on the Suichuan airfield started on the night of January 10 and continued to today, during which time our Air Forces bombed the field several times, and destroyed and set ablaze enemy military installations. Later, a large formation of our bomber and fighter planes that left a base again this morning, despite bad weather, arrived at the Suichuan airfield at 10:40 a.m. and immediately dropped bombs on the runway, barracks and other airfield equipments by valiant dive-bombing tactics.

More than 10 enemy P-40 planes rose to engage our fighter planes, but in a fierce aerial battle that continued for 10 minutes, our fighter planes shot down six enemy P-40's (of which four are uncertain) before returning to their bases. In this battle, our loss was two planes self-blasted.

3 U.S. Planes Blasted

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CHINA. January 11.—United States air forces in China again attacked Japanese positions in the Kiukiang district, Central China, with nine bomber and fighter planes yesterday but Japanese fighter planes shot down one B-25 and two P-40's.

At 2:50 p.m., yesterday, three B-25's and six P-40's attacked a point about two kilometers above Kiukiang. Japanese fighter plane piloted by Sergeant-Major Hazawa attacked one B-25 and shot it down. At that time, six enemy P-40's came from the above to attack our fighter plane unit, but in a 15-minute aerial battle that followed, the Japanese shot down two P-40's, and thus entirely smashed the enemy attack.

Shansi Results Given

Domei

TAIYUAN, January 11.—During December, Imperial Army Forces dealt a severe blow to the Chinese Communist forces and remnants of the Chungking troops in the Shansi area beginning with the total annihilation of about 500 enemy troops in the Chungking army's First War Zone that had attempted to cross the Yellow River in the southern part of Shansi on December 23. The total results obtained during December in the Shansi operation follows:

Number of engagements, 249; enemy strength encountered, 25,693; enemy bodies left, 1,474; prisoners

(Continued on Col. 1 Page 2)

Japanese Fighter Plane Impresses Polish Flier

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 10.—One of the greatest difficulties confronting the United States 14th air force in China is the new Japanese fighter plane which is "swifter and more maneuverable" than America's boasted P-40, according to Major Witold Urbanowicz, the Polish air ace who visited Chungking recently, says Brooks Atkinson, correspondent of the New York Times.

Major Urbanowicz, who is en route to England, described China as the toughest war theater he has ever flown in.

It was also revealed that Major Urbanowicz had arrived in China last October, and had volunteered for service in Major-General Claire Chennault's 14th air force.

U.S. Soldiers in England Disgruntled By Unfavorable Money Exchange Rate

Domei

LISBON, January 11.—In addition to the many unforeseen social problems which have arisen as the result of the influx of American soldiers into England, the Yankee boys are now complaining that the unfavorable rate of the dollar-pound sterling exchange does not allow for any luxuries. Lively discussions have taken place in this regard, and the Financial News attempts to analyze the situation as follows:

"The American soldiers stationed in England grumblingly assert that prices in England are too excessive when viewed in the light of the dollar-pound sterling exchange. It is rather difficult to understand the grounds for this dissatisfaction on the part of the American soldiers when we consider that the exchange rate is settled on the basis of price indexes in both America and Britain. Moreover, in the white paper issued by the British Government concerning the Lend-Lease agreement, it explicity stated that the cost of munitions in Britain is 50 per cent higher than that in the United States. A fair rate of exchange, according to the foregoing document, would be £1-$6. On the other hand, taking the commodity price indexes as the determining basis, a fair rate would be £1-$4.

"The American soldiers contend that the purchasing power of their present salaries is 25 to 50 per cent less in England than in the United States. This presents a seeming contradiction at first, but it is due to the fact that the American soldiers are making a comparison of the commodity prices on the basis of articles not subject to price control in both countries.

"Essential commodities are rationed by military quarters to the American soldiers stationed in England. Therefore, it is only for the most part secondary, or articles classified in the luxury category, that the Americans buy with their salaries. As the prices of these semi-essential or luxury goods are allowed to soar without restriction, it is in this respect that the American sodiers are enabled to make their unwarranted comparison.

"Unfortunately no statistics are available on the price advance of the semi-essential and luxury goods to afford material for any accurate comparison, but it is an undeniable fact that prices have gone up at a greater rate in England than in the United States. As compared to the still abundant supplies of commodities in America, the prices of luxury goods have skyrocketed excessively in England as the result of the government policy to control consumption through prohibitive price measures.

"In spite of the "unfavorable opinions voiced by the American soldiers on account of the high cost of goods in England, there appears to be no possibility of setting up any effective countermeasures. The pulling down of the rate of exchange of $2 or $3 for one pound sterling is certainly out of question for the English Government.

"The American soldiers should be given specific explanations as to the causes of the difference. At any rate, it was they themselves who sowed the seeds for the excessive rise in the prices of luxury goods, even though it might be but to a small extent."

SOVIET UNION FIRM ON BORDER ISSUE

Tass News Agency Says Russia Will Not Give Way to Refugee Poles

Domei

MOSCOW, January 11.—The Tass News Agency tonight issued a report revealing the Soviet Government's determination not to budge one step from its intention concerning the Soviet-Polish border question. The report follows:

"As a direct result of the people's ballot of 1939 the Ukraine and White Russia were admitted into the U.S.S.R.

"Western Ukraine is overwhelmingly populated by the Ukrainians, and in western White Russia, the White Russians are in the majority.

"'Western White Russia for the White Russians' and 'Western Ukraine for the Ukrainians' were the earnest desire of the Soviet Union, as a a result of the 1939 ballot, this was realized with the complete amendment of the unjust Riga Treaty of 1921.

"The Russian policy of 'Western Ukraine for the Ukrainians' and 'Western White Russia for the White Russians' hardly encroaches upon the rights of Poland, but rather establishes the firm foundation for permanent amicable relations between the Ukrainians and the White Russians who are Poland's neighbors.

"The Soviet Union has always heartily supported the reconstruction of a strong Poland, but due to the policies of the refugee Polish Government in London, strained conditions have come to be created between the Soviet Union and Poland.

"The refugee Polish government is not a representative of the Polish people, but is considered by the latter as a foreign government. However, we still believe that the way is open for the establishment of permanent and peaceful relations between the Soviet Union and Poland.

U.S., Britain Seen Frantic

Domei

LISBON, January 10.—The United States and Britain are continuing their frantic efforts to persuade the Soviet Union to come to an agreement with the refugee Polish regime, the correspondent of the Daily Express, a British paper, reported from Washington on January 5.

The correspondent said that the Anglo-American Powers had agreed on a united course of action to be taken toward Poland. However, he added that anonymous "Polish sources" are adding complications to the rapidly growing tension by threatening to carry on underground resistance to the Soviets, unless Mos-

(Continued on Col. 6 Page 2)

U.S. ASKING CHIANG TO DRAFT WORKERS

Wants Chinese to Work In America as Step To Counter Walk-Outs

Special to the Nippon Times

RANGOON, January 11.—Reports disclose that the United States has requested the Chungking regime to draft 50,000 laborers as a measure to deal with the frequent strikes in America. The plan calls for 15,000 Chinese laborers to be drafted immediately for work in the United States and at the fronts. The remaining 35,000 are to be drafted and sent to be used by America within the next six months. With Chiang Kai-shek having been worried about relief for laborers, he apparently has accepted the American demand. Reports are that Chiang has issued a Ministry of the Interior order and made the Chungking Labor and Industry Society start a huge draft of laborers.

Other information indicates that America recently sent about 300 men and women workers to its bases in Kweilin, Kunming and other areas without Chungking understanding. Calling them an air force auxiliary force the United States apparently has ignored Chungking protests and is using them in building up its bases.

In this connection, it is recalled that frequent clashes have been occuring between the American air force in China (the 14th Air Corps, stationed at Kweilin) and the Chungking air force over the problem of various rights and powers.

Meanwhile, the Chungking regime and the U.S. Government have agreed to undertake jointly the construction of an 840,000-horse power plant in the Hushan region across the Min River from Chengtu, it is reported. The period of construction, it is said, is set at 30 years and the materials and technicians will be supplied by the United States.

80 U.S. Planes Downed

Domei

BERLIN, January 11.—German forces engaged the United States bomber plane formation that raided the northern and central parts of Germany during the daytime today, and shot down at least 80 American planes.

Morishima Sees Salazar

Domei

LISBON, January 11.—Japanese Minister to Portugal, Morito Morishima, called on Portuguese Premier Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar yesterday, but the nature of the conference was not revealed.

GOVERNMENT ACTS TO SPEED UP WORK OF IMPERIAL DIET

To Submit Only 32 New Bills When Legislature Reconvenes Shortly

A total of 32 bills will be submitted to 84th session of the Imperial Diet when it reconvenes after the year-end recess, according to the decision made by the Government at the Cabinet session held yesterday.

The number has been limited to 32 because the Government is aiming to speed up the proceedings of the Diet in view of the wartime situation.

In this connection it is noted that the present low number of bills for presentation to the Diet creates a new record inasmuch as at the 81st session of the Diet, a total of 89 bills had been submitted for examination; at the 79th session, 84; at the 76th, 87; and at the 75th session, 108.

Details of the bills on taxation increases, which were approved by the Cabinet session yesterday, will be announced by the Finance Ministry tomorrow, it is understood.

Meanwhile, the address on Government policy, which will be made by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo before the Diet when it reconvenes, is now being carefully drafted.

In this regard, it is reported that the Prime Minister will not only explain domestic affairs and the policies adopted by the Government since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, but will also declare to the whole world the nation's determination to execute the war to final victory. His address, therefore, is expected to be of special importance.

For the purpose of speeding up the examination of Government bills, the Political Affairs Investigation Committee of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association has commenced the preliminary study of the bills for presentation to the Diet.

On the other hand, the House of Representatives will start the examination of the bills on January 18, and is expected to end it by January 20.

Thus, upon the reopening of the 84th session of the Diet, the examination of all the bills is expected to be completed speedily so that the Government will be able to enforce new legislation without waste of time.

REICH LEADERS REPORT ON BATTLE SITUATION

Express Full Confidence In Future Developments

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, January 11.—A session was held in Berlin by National Socialist propaganda chiefs from all over Germany at which representatives of the Party and Armed Forces as well as of the State delivered speeches on the political and military situation.

Reich Munitions Minister Albert Speer described the satisfactory state of the German armament industry, while Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, Commander-in-Chief of the Reich Navy, dealt with the situation on naval warfare and the future possibilities of U-boat warfare.

Aerial warfare was the subject of Field-Marshal Erhard Milch's talk, special emphasis being laid on the steadily growing defensive strength of Germany.

It was declared by Infantry General Jaschke, who dealt with the task of the Army, that "he had every confidence on the future favorable development on all fronts."

At the end of the meeting, a speech was delivered by Reich Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels during which he explained the military and political situation of the Reich at the beginning of this decisive year.

Swedish-Reich Pact Set

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 10.—The Swedish-German Trade Agreement for 1944 was signed after three months of negotiations, it is reported. The new pact, it is understood, provides for considerable reductions in the export of raw material by Sweden, and the renewal by Germany of "safe conduct" for Swedish shipping which had been revoked on October 29 last year.

U.S. Blunders Slow Up War Production, Says Aeronautical Expert De Seversky

Domei

BUENOS AIRES. January 11.—The fundamental strategies conceived by America before the war have all been proved wrong, and in an attempt to adjust her armaments production to the requirements of the situation which developed quite contrary to American calculations, a thorough reshuffling of her munitions industry involving a slowdown in the production of important kinds of weapons has become necessary, Major Alexander P. de Seversky, noted American aeronautical expert, exposed in an article contributed to the Argentine newspaper, La Prensa.

Under date of January 9, Seversky stated as follows:

"It is often said that our armaments production has already surmounted its peak, and to some extent this seems to be endorsed by the cancellations of important army and navy contracts and the closing-down of armament plants connected with the army and navy. However, it must be clarified whether this means that the production of firearms for war use has already reached the point of sufficiency or whether America has simply entered a transitional period for the readjustment of her armaments industry.

"The cancellation of armament contracts and the creation of the general impression that production has surpassed its peak—these were due to far-reaching changes of a strategical nature. On account of these strategical changes, the relative importance of various weapons has been changed in relation with one to another. To express it in other words, perhaps production may have surpassed its peak wtih regard to certain kinds of weapons. But with regard to other necessary and indispensable kinds of weapons, their shortage is being felt ever more acutely.

"The fundamental strategies to which America adhered previous to her war entry were almost all based on the army and navy alone, not to mention the fact that they did not envisage any close collaboration between the army and navy, whereas air arm was ascribed merely an auxiliary task.

Strategy Changed

"On land, it was imagined that trench and tank warfare would be carried out, and therefore we concentrated all our efforts on the production of tanks and small-sized weapons. Moreover, in the beginning, it seemed that the fighting between the American and Japanese Forces would chiefly take the form of naval battles between the two fleets, and therefore we took up the construction of one battleship after another. It was for the same reason that aircraft was placed last on the preferential list, and that production of four-engined bomber planes was not decided on until about the middle of 1942.

"In truth, the war did not take the shape as imagined by American strategists. The war in Europe is at present still essentially a war in the air. The occupation of North Africa and the strategy for the invasion of the Italian mainland were carried out as amphibious operations ,"amphibious" in a most novel sense implying the joint strategical

(Continued on Col. 4 Page 2)

Fuehrer's Headquarters

January 11

The expected Soviet attack from the bridgehead northeast of Kerch was opened yesterday and fighting is still in progress. The Luftwaffe took part in the battle and destroyed two enemy landing boats.

Naval coastal batteries set on fire Soviet troop billets on the Taman Peninsula.

Southwest of Dniepropetrovsk, the Soviets attacked on a small front with several infantry divisions, supported by tanks and battleplanes. In bitter fighting, the attackers were frustrated, and 55 Soviet tanks were destroyed.

Northwest of Kirovograd, our troops shattered repeated Red Army attacks and in counter-thrusts recaptured several villages which had been lost.

In repelling the Soviet attacks southeast of Progrebitsche, two Soviet battalions were annihilated in the bitter fighting. Southwest of the city, our troops repulsed advanced enemy groups despite their stubborn resistance. During these engagements the Red Army lost 31 tanks and 19 guns.

Soviet Drives Checked

Minor enemy attacks in the Berdichev area were frustrated. West of Rechitza, our troops maintained their positions after sealing off local dents, made by the Soviets who attacked on a wide front with superior forces.

In the Vitebsk area, renewed Soviet attempts to break through our lines were frustrated by concentrated artillery fire.

In southern Italy, the fighting was again very bitter in the sector west of Venafro. All enemy attacks failed and were partly shattered in hand-to-hand fighting. A local break in the area of Cervaro has been cut off. In the central and eastern sectors there was no fighting of any importance.

German torpedo-planes at dusk on January 10 attacked an enemy supply convoy off the Algerian coast. Five enemy ships totaling some 32,000 gross register tons, were hit. The sinking of one transport of 8,000 tons was ascertained, and the destruction of the other ships is most probable.

At noon on January 10 and in the night preceding January 11, Anglo-American bombers carried out a terror attack against the city of Sofia. The German and Bulgarian defense corps, according to reports so far available, shot down 13 enemy planes, including several four-engined bombers. The destruction of nine more enemy planes is probable.

Adriatic Ports Again Raided

Domei

BERLIN, January 11.—Anti-Axis air units again bombed Ancona and Pola on the Adriatic Sea last night, according to Rome reports.

EX-ITALIAN MINISTER CIANO IS EXECUTED

Mussolini's Son-in-Law And 4 Other Traitors Face Firing Squad

Domei

ROME, January 11.—Count Galeazzo Ciano, former Italian Foreign Minister, and four other members of the former Grand Fascist Council, who had betrayed Premier Benito Mussolini, were executed by a firing squad in Verona today a little after 9 a.m.

4 Other Traitors Executed

Domei

LISBON, January 11.—An urgent dispatch from Verona said that Count Galeazzo Ciano, son-in-law of Premier Mussolini and former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Italy, was executed this morning.

The dispatch also reported that those executed by firing squad also included Marshal de Bono; Pareschi, former Minister of Agriculture; Marinelli, former treasurer of the Fascist Party; and Gottardi, former head of the Italian Industry and Corporation.

Together with 13 others, Ciano, de Bono, Pareschi, Masinelli and Gottardi were sentenced to death yesterday by the extraordinary special tribunal which passed its verdict for 19 members of the Grand Fascist Council who were held responsible for the downfall of the Mussolini Government on July 25 last year.

Former Minister of Corporation, Tullio Cianetti, escaped the death sentence for he was sentenced to 30 years in prison.

F.D.R. URGES SYSTEM OF LABOR REQUISITION

Increasing Taxes Also Included in Message

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 11.—In his message to Congress today, President Roosevelt demanded the enforcement of a general national labor requisition system in order to mobilize American citizens for the execution of the war, according to Washington reports.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 11.—President Roosevelt sent his Presidential message to Congress today and for strengthening the wartime structure demanded the enforcement of a realistic taxation increase law, continuation of the war contract reconsultation item, institution of a food price law, continuation of the Economic Stability Act and the enforcement of a national labor requisition law.

U.S. GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY IS BRANDED AS SHAM BY IGUCHI

Spokesman Describes It As American Camouflage to Grasp World Hegemony

Taking the United States severely to task for its present attitude toward the Latin American countries, Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, this morning described America's so-called Good Neighbor Policy as a mere sham to camouflage its ambition to grasp world hegemony.

The rights of sovereignty and self-determination which properly should be objects of respect in war as well as in peace are being nullified by the high-handed actions of the United States in Latin America, Mr. Iguchi declared.

In the economic field also, he said, the United States is bleeding the Latin American countries white. As proof of this he cited how American ships enter Latin American ports with empty holds and leave fully laden with vital mineral products for the war industries of the United States and foodstuffs for its armed forces.

Mr. Iguchi's remarks follow:

Harassing All Countries

"The recent developments in Latin America are bringing into the focus of world attention distressing problems and situations that are now harassing the countries of that region. They are brutal testimony of the fact that the so-called Good Neighbor Policy of the United States is a mere sham, that it is nothing more than a camouflage for America's primary ambition to grasp world hegemony and that the Latin American countries are made to pay the price as accessories.

"In contrast to this situation, there is, at the same time, a growing tendency in the Latin American countries to rise above their present difficulties in resistance to the oppression of the United States in order to preserve their cherished independence and sovereignty and to protect the well-being of their people which now is being made subservient to the selfish interests of the United States. The recent coup d'etat in Bolivia may be regarded as a concrete manifestation of this tendency and the forerunner of similar efforts in the other Latin American countries to reassert and maintain their national integrity and well-being.

"The world hegemonic ambition of the United States is being furthered in the Latin American countries with unrelenting pressure in pursuit of the policy that in order to realize that ambition it must first consolidate its control over Latin America and thereby transform the region into a springboard for imperialistic world expansion. Accordingly, the United States is bringing to bear upon the countries of Latin America every conceivable pressure—military, political and economic.

Built Military Bases

"In the military field, the United States has acquired by cajolery in the name of "hemisphere defense" more than 20 military, naval and air bases in Latin America, of which, as witness the statements of various responsible American leaders, it is intent upon permanent retention. These bases are closed areas wherein the United States maintains virtual extraterritorial control and into which the local population is prohibited from entering.

Thus concealed from the Latin American peoples, these bases are being augmented and strengthened to serve the military purpose of America's world policy.

"Politically, the United States practically dominates the Latin American governments either directly or through its ambassadorial staffs. By means of a blacklist system, by an extensive secret police organization and by threats and other forms of pressure, all of which are now a matter of public knowledge, the United States' exercises such control as to steer all policies and measures in favor of its own interests.

"The rights of sovereignty and self-determination which properly should be objects of respect whether in times of war or in times of peace are thus being nullified by the high-handed actions of the United States.

"In the economic field, a steadily mounting pressure is being applied to keep the Latin American countries subservient to the needs and demands of the United States. Thirteen of the countries have been cajoled into declaring war against

(Continued on Col. 2 Page 2)

NEW C.R.B. SYSTEM IS PUT INTO FORCE

Details Revealed of Agreement Signed With Yokohama Specie Bank

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 11.—The Central Reserve Bank of China has decided to concentrate exchange transactions in Central and South China with the Southern Regions, and an agreement was signed at the Shanghai Branch of the Bank with the representatives of the Shanghai branches of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Bank of Taiwan and the Teikoku Bank, at 11 a.m. today. The decision is effective immediately.

By the new system, the sale and purchase of exchanges with the Southern Regions will be entirely concentrated in the Central Reserve Bank of China, and such transactions will be made in Japanese yen. The Central Reserve Bank will establish a special yen account with the Tokyo Branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank to settle Southern exchanges. In calculating exchanges with the Southern Regions, 100 yuan in Reserve Bank notes will be calculated at ¥18 Japanese currency. Banks handling exchanges will collect 50/10,000 of the amount as charges. One-half of that amount is to be paid to the Central Reserve Bank.

Bank handling Southern Regions exchange must ask the Central Reserve Bank to cover them at the end of each ten days. The concentration of Southern exchanges is limited to Shanghai branches of the banks concerned. Transactions through other branches must be made in the account of their Shanghai Branches, and covered by the Exchange Section of the Central Reserve Bank.

Upon conclusion of the agreement with the representatives of the Japanese banks concerned, President Chou Fo-hai of the Central Reserve Bank made the following statement:

"The funds for exchanges with the southern Regions, has now been decided, will be concentrated in our Bank, and respecting this, an agreement was signed today with the Yokohama Specie Bank. At the same time, an understanding was also reached with other exchange banks. Three years have passed since the organization of our Bank, and in that period, the Reserve Bank note has fully manifested its value as the domestic currency. Now under the new system, it has also become a foreign trading currency. With this system, the trade between Central and South China, and various Greater East Asia regions will be more smoothly carried out. It will also increase the importance of the Central Reserve Bank as the Central Bank of China."

Army Airmen Down 6 American Planes In Suichuan Battle

(Continued from Page 1)

taken, 569; surrendered, 17; enemy military equipments destroyed, 15 provision warehouses; trophies taken, one trench mortar, three machine guns, 27 light machine guns, 426 rifles, 20,373 rifle bullets, 51 pistols, two wireless instruments, and other war supplies.

More Enemy Routed

Domei

TSINAN, January 11.—Imperial Army Units that have been engaged in annihilating the Chinese Communist and Chungking forces in the area on both sides of the Yellow River, in the northern section of Kiangsu, Anhwei and Honan Provinces, gained the following results during December:

Number of engagements, 247; enemy strength encountered, 45,290; enemy bodies left, 2,413; prisoners captured, 601; enemy military equipments destroyed, 26; spoils taken; one trench mortar, 17 automatic rifles, nine light machine guns, 1,637 rifles, 145 guns, 198 pistols; 4,799 hand grenades, 58 mines, clothings, gun powder and other materials.

U.S. Paper Output Low

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 11.—The American Paper and Pulp Association announced today that during the one week from December 26, 1943 to January 1, 1944, the paper production in the United States decreased 14 per cent, according to Washington reports.

Women's Corps Formed in Croatia

Domei

BERLIN, January 11.—Premier Ante Pavelitch of Croatia ordered the formation of a Women's Auxiliary Military Corps as his personal guards yesterday, and the proposed Women's Corps will be formed of volunteers, according to reports from Zagreb.

Overseas Japanese To Get First Volume Of Book Dealing With Nippon Culture

The first volume of An Outline of Japanese Culture, a two-volume work under compilation by the Society for the Promotion of International Culture, will be published early next month for distribution to overseas Japanese.

Containing illuminating treatises by eminent authorities on diverse phases of Japanese culture, the publication is intended mainly to equip Japanese engaged in construction work in various parts of Greater East Asia with a correct knowledge of conditions in their homeland.

In view of the steady increase in the number of Japanese in various regions of Greater East Asia, many of whom are deciding to settle down semi-permanently, the Society for the Promotion of International Culture saw the need for keeping these people adequately and correctly informed on the situation in their mother country so that they, in turn, could enlighten native inhabitants whom they would come in contact with.

Covering 370 pages, the first volume contains essays on the following nine subjects:

Our History by Taro Sakamoto, Assistant Professor at the Department of Literature, Tokyo Imperial University.

Our Land by Koji Iizuka, Professor at Rikkyo University and member of the Oriental Cultural Research Institute.

Our Politics by Toyoo Ogushi, member of the Institute for Research into National Spiritual Culture.

Development of Our Wartime Economy by Mitsutaro Araki, D. L., Professor at the Department of Economics, Tokyo Imperial University.

Japanese Science by Jiro Tsuji, member of the Chemical Research Institute.

Bushido by Minoru Hashimoto, member of the Okura Institute for Research into Spiritual Culture.

Our Folklore by Ichiro Kurata, Professor at Aoyoma Gakuin.

Our Education by Muneomi Kaigo, Assistant Professor at the Department of Literature, Tokyo Imperial University.

Japanese Literature by Kochi Doi, D. Lit., Professor at the Department of Literature, Tohoku Imperial University.

The second volume will be made up of chapters on such subjects as architecture, medicine, music, drama, language, religion, etc. by eminent authorities and is due for publication in July.

U.S. Good Neighbor Policy Is Branded As Sham by Iguchi

(Continued from Page 1)

the Axis Powers and six others into breaking off diplomatic relations on the promise that the United States would provide them every economic assistance and support. On the contrary, no help has come and these countries have been driven deeper and deeper into the throes of difficulties, their national economy dislocated and their people made to suffer the bitter consequences.

Carry Away Foodstuffs

"Convoys of American ships which manage to slip through the German U-boat patrols enter Latin American ports with almost empty holds and leave fully laden with vital mineral products for the war industries of the United States and foodstuffs for the armed forces in North Africa, the Panama Canal Zone and other areas. This fact is convincingly proved by the trade figures which show that in 1942 the United States had an import excess of $272,000,000, while that for 1943 was over $300,000,000 as of September, indicating that the total for the year would be not less than $400,000,000.

"In return for these exports to the United States, the Latin American countries have received little or nothing, except the dumping of dollar notes and credits which, in the face of the serious shortages of daily necessities, has caused a vicious inflation, the disruption of the systems of prices and distribution and increased hardships and suffering among the people. In this extremely one-sided trade may be noted not only the complete absence of reciprocity which is purportedly one of the basic principles of the Good Neighbor Policy, but even more a type of dealing that is tantamount to plunder.

"These objective conditions indicate clearly that the United States is steadfastly pursuing a policy which seeks to bind the destiny of the Latin American countries to the United States and make them forever servile to the requirements of its inordinate world policy.

"The United States has declared that its Latin American policy is founded upon the principles of common defense of democracy and inter-American cooperation. But what we see of American democracy in practice is its complete obliviousness of the desires and aspirations of the peoples of Latin America. Co-operation presupposes working together on an equal and reciprocal basis, but what we see in the American hemisphere is nothing but a type of "cooperation" wherein the United States commands and the Latin American countries are made to "cooperate." Every underhanded effort is made by the United States to create suspicion and division between these countries to prevent any effort at cooperation among themselves.

People Suffer Hardships

"As the Bolivian coup d'etat and subsequent developments so clearly indicate, the countries of Latin America which have been misled by false hopes and false promises and whose people have been made to suffer needless and meaningless hardships as a consequence are beginning to see through the real intentions of American policy. They are beginning to awaken to the reality of the menace within their doors and to the need to protect their national interests—the well-being of their people and their national honor and integrity.

"The causes of this inevitable awakening are deep and human. They are to be found in the inherent desire to pursue their destiny by their own efforts and conscience in accordance with the needs and aspirations of their own people; in the ever-growing consciousness of their racial, historical and cultural heritage which is different from that of Anglo-Saxon United States; and in the consciousness that only under conditions of equality could there be true co-operation and true Pan-Americanism.

"Whatever intensified pressure the United States may try further to apply, it cannot suppress this awakening, for it is inspired by the natural human aspiration of peoples to live in peace and security, with dignity and honor, as independent and sovereign nations in accordance with their free will and efforts. Out of trials and tribulations, the countries of Latin America seem surely and steadily to be discovering their true selves and responding to the voice of their true destiny."

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No Secret Pact Signed At Recent Meetings, Roosevelt Declares

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 11. In his message sent to Congress today, President Roosevelt announced that at the Cairo and Teheran Conferences as well as at the Foreign Ministers' Conference held at Moscow, no secret treaty, political or economic, was concluded, according to Washington reports.

American Blunders Hinder War Output

(Continued from Page 1)

operations by the army, navy and air arm.

"The new strategies for the invasion of Europe also will have to be amphibious operations. The importance of the air arm is growing everywhere throughout the world.

"Also in the Pacific, where pure fleet encounters had been imagined, the form of naval warfare has changed. While there were no army battles on land, there were no naval battles of the fleets either, and all of a sudden there developed grand-scale amphibious operations. It is for this reason that only recently we have been rushing the construction of an additional 60,000 landing craft.

"Also the offensive against Japan from the direction of India must follow amphibious strategies. Landing operations will be necessary in various points of the Malai Peninsula, and the foregoing views are endorsed by the fact that Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten was appointed as commander for this sort of strategy. These amphibious strategies are completely different from the strategies which we had anticipated and for which we had made preparations. It is for this reason that we have had to revise completely our plans in regard to the armaments industry."

To Adjust Munition Orders

Principles for the adjustment of orders placed by the Munitions Ministry were passed at the regular Cabinet meeting held on Tuesday, it was announced by the Board of Information at 3 p.m. the same day. The decision sets up a new structure in the Munitions Ministry for the general adjustment of orders.

U.S. WAR VETERANS TO GET FINANCIAL AID

Democrats, Republicans Discussing Plans of Discharge Allowance

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 11.—With the presidential elections drawing near, dispatches from Washington disclose that leaders of both the Democratic and Republican camps are planning to submit, with the support of the military quarters, a bill on the matter of financial aid to returned veterans of the war, both male and female. The contents of the proposed measure is substantially as follows:

1. The following discharge allowance will be paid in accordance with the length of the military service

(a.)	18 months or over	$500
(b.)	Over 12 months and less than 18 months	$400
(c.)	Over six months and less than 12 months	$300
(d.)	Over three months and less than six months	$200
(e.)	Less than three months	$100

(2) Aside from defraying the expenses of a four year college education, the Government will pay $150 to unmarried and $75 to married persons discharged from military service as subsidy on education.

(3) Loans at low rate of interest for building materials will be issued to the discharged soldiers from the Federal Reserve Funds.

(4) War Veterans Bureau will be established as one of the important war organs and the right of priority, second to that of the War and Navy Departments, will be accorded with respect to various materials and reserve supplies.

Stimson Gives Excuses

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 11.—United States Secretary of War Henry Stimson attributed the slow northern advance of the anti-Axis forces in the Italian front to the destruction of bridges, railways and roads by German forces, yesterday, according to Washington reports.

"One of the main causes of the delay of the northern advance of the anti-Axis forces in the Italian front is the perfect destruction operation made by the German forces," he said. "All bridges, railways, roads and docks have been thoroughly destroyed by the Germans."

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Hull Not Seeing Bolivian Envoy En Route to U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 11.—The Bolivian envoy has already left La Paz for Washington, but Secretary of State Cordell Hull declared in his press conference today that as there exists no diplomatic relation between the United States and Bolivia, he would not see the envoy, according to Washington reports.

Soviet Union Firm On Border Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

cow agrees to resume diplomatic relations.

Continuing, the British scribe said that the United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull and British Ambassador to Washington Lord Halifax, as well as Clark Kerr, British Ambassador to Moscow and Anthony J. D. Biddle Jr., U.S. Ambassador-at-Large to the puppet regimes, have been attempting to have the refugee Poles and the Soviets postpone the boundary dispute until after the European War.

"Anglo-American circles still hopefully believe that Soviet recognition of the Polish regime in London is possible if one or two of the officials regarded hostile to the Soviet Union are dropped," the correspondent declared.

To Study Tass Report

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 10.—The refugee Polish government in London will hold an urgent Cabinet session tomorrow to examine the Tass report on the Soviet-Polish frontier question, according to London reports.

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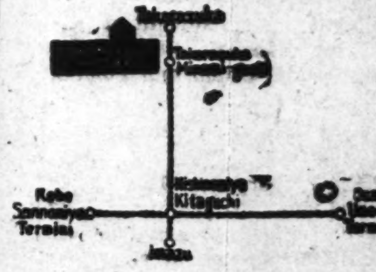

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Report by British Navy On Recent Clash Denied

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, January 11.—The British naval communique concerning the seven days fighting in the Bay of Biscay was denied on January 7 by Radio London.

In contrast to the British Admiralty's announcement that 11 large destroyers of the Narvik class had participated in the fighting, Radio London declared that the German formation had consisted of five destroyers only.

Thus, the official German report was confirmed by the enemy, who admitted at the same time that the ratio of strength of the British and German forces had not been five to two in favor of Germany, as previously claimed by the British Admiralty, but three to two in favor of Britain.

Congressmen Exempted

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 10.—President Roosevelt instructed the Secretaries of War and Navy that duly elected members of Congress may not serve as active components of the armed forces, pointing out that the Constitution forbids them from serving in the armed forces and in Congress at the same time, according to Washington reports.

Nippon Times
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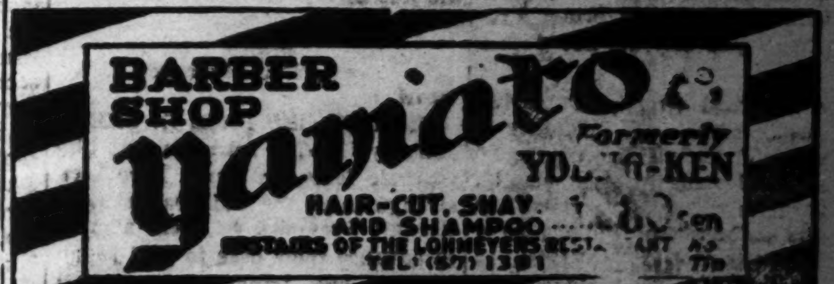
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JAPAN IS READY FOR 100 YEARS, GREW CAUTIONS

Former U.S. Envoy to Tokyo Again Warns Americans in New Jersey Speech

LONG WAR SEEN BY EDISON

Dread of Fighting Japanese Bared by Yank Officer Back From Guadalcanal

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 11.—Joseph C. Grew, former United States Ambassador at Tokyo, in a recent speech in New Jersey warned that Japan, with absolute conviction in victory, is prepared to fight for a 100 years, reports reaching here say.

Meritt Edison who commanded United States marines on Tarawa and Guadalcanal Islands and who is now back home is also reported to have said:

"The war with Japan will be long. A speedy, easy victory cannot be hoped for. We are still on the outer fringe of the territory under Japanese occupation. We shall have to tread an extremely thorny path before we attain our goal."

It is invariably the case that those Americans who have been in Japan or have experienced the fury of the Japanese might sound serious warnings against unfounded optimism regarding the future of the war.

U.S. Home Front Scored

Domei

BERLIN, January 11.—Bitter resentment against the Americans on the home front for their easy living and an overwhelming fear of being sent to the Pacific front again were expressed by an American non-commissioned officer who recently returned to the United States after spending a year and a half of hell at Guadalcanal. The soldier's interview with the American reporter George Kent, carried in the Reader's Digest, revealed how nerve-wracking was the fighting in Guadalcanal and with what feelings the soldier looked forward to being sent back again.

In the article the non-commissioned officer is quoted in substance as follows:

"In America they aren't even trying to find out what's going on in the Pacific. The newspapers don't report the true facts. Frequent reports are made of the fox holes on the Guadalcanal front, but they don't know what it is to sit in these fox holes for 36 hours straight. The American officers and men have to continue their fox hole life like this for hours and hours in pitch darkness and rain.

"When you don't move you're attacked by ants, bedbugs and bees, and any little sound in the jungle makes you think that it's the Japanese. There's absolutely no time to sleep. No one has the courage even to smoke because the smoke will let the enemy know where you are. Not only that. You have to keep back from firing too because the Japanese will aim at the direction from where a shot was made and pour out withering fire.

"That is where the hand grenade becomes the only weapon in jungle fighting. Just as soon as the dead are buried they become the food of bedbugs, ants and birds. Maybe it's better now but while I was in Guadalcanal you couldn't eat any cooked stuff. The only thing you could eat was hard tack. On top of that palm-flies would swarm on your food. You could shake them away but at least two or three would get in your mouth.

"Sometimes we used to get inside the mosquito nets and listen to broadcasts from home. They got us sore and used to make us spit. It made us sore as anything to hear the American broadcasts telling only half of the truth. Those of us like me who were really at the front knew better than anybody else how untrue the reports were. My nerves were wrecked.

"I'm very very happy that I was able to come back. I want to quit being a soldier and turn into a businessman and make a lot of money. Why do we have to make such sacrifices as we're making now? We soldiers have to taste the miseries of hell while everybody at home has a good job and a good time. And they say they shouldn't send fathers to the front. That's stupid. My opinion is that everybody, fathers or not, should go to the front. I never want to go to the front again. I hope I'm never drafted again. Damned if I want to go again. Just thinking of it makes me want to shudder."

Thai Artists Mission In Japan to Perform, Study Arts of Nippon

The artists mission dispatched by Thailand to Japan, composed of stage songstress Suchada Chaowai, 16, and dancer Wanida Funkrucha, 24, arrived in Fukuoka from Bangkok on January 11, reports Domei. The two fair artists plan to remain in Japan for three years and, while introducing the ancient arts of Thailand to the Japanese people, they expect to grasp the essense of Japanese art. With their gained knowledge of the classic arts of Japan, they plan to return to their country and serve to promote the cultural goodwill between Japan and Thailand.

S.C. BOSE PROMISES FREEDOM FOR INDIA

British Forces Will Be Ousted From Bengal and Assam Provinces Shortly

Domei

SHONAN, January 11.—The Provisional Government of Azad Hind, headed by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, is now forging ahead in its drive for the independence of India, enthusiastically supported by all the nations of Greater East Asia. With firm confidence in ultimate victory, the Indian National Army, attached to the Provisional Government of Free India, is marching forward to perform its sacred mission of ousting the Anglo-Americans out of Indian soil and to establish an independent nation emancipated from the cruel clutches of the foreign invaders.

The Provisional Government of Azad Hind is a temporary government as the name itself implies. The imminent mission of the Provisional Government is to fight for India's liberation. Till the Anglo-American influence is ousted completely from India and the country becomes resuscitated as an Asiatic nation, the Indian National Army will fight with all its might.

As soon as freedom is wrested back from the Anglo-American rulers, then, at that very moment, the Provisional Government will dissolve voluntarily in favor of a permanent government to be established by the popular vote of the Indian people.

Burma Backs Movement

On the occasion of the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, the Joint Declaration was issued, an epochal charter marking the dawn of a new era. Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma, elucidating the fact that the convening of the Assembly was inseparably interrelated with the issue of Indian independence, declared, "Without the independence of India, there is no freedom in Asia. We, the nations of Greater East Asia, will support with heart and soul the Provisional Government of Free India and its sacred drive for independence."

At the assembly the intrinsic fact that India is an integral part of Greater East Asia was brought home to the delegates of the nations of East Asia. The profound faith of the Provisional Government of Free India in the validity of the Joint Declaration was attested to by Netaji Bose when he called out to his countrymen over the radio on January 7, declaring, "The Greater East Asia common prosperity is founded on righteousness, reciprocity and mutual friendship. For this reason, East Asia will never fail to establish a new order even though other nations of the world may fail in their attempts. As the lights of civilization shone forth from Asia in ancient times, again the brilliant rays will radiate from the East and the whole world will bask in its benevolent warmth."

On his way back to Shonan from Tokyo, Netaji Bose made stop-overs at Nanking and Manila where he conferred with the government authorities. In his addresses to the Chinese, Filipinos, and Indian residents living abroad, he voiced his resolve to translate into action the five great principles of the Joint Declaration.

It may be recalled that he declared that the unity of China and the emancipation of the Indian people are prerequisites for the realization of unity among the East Asiatic nations. His interest in the welfare of the people of West Asia was revealed when he said that the prosperity of Greater East Asia means the prosperity and happiness of the Afghanistans, Arabians and other peoples of West Asia.

Ardently wishing for the unification of China, Netaji Bose remark-

(Continued on Page 2)

CIANO, OTHERS ARE EXECUTED FOR BETRAYAL

Death Sentence Carried Out Tuesday on Signers of Anti-Mussolini Resolution

DETAILS OF TRIAL GIVEN

No Room for Doubt That Case Is One of Treason, Is Verdict Of Chief Judge

Domei

ROME, January 11.—Details of the public trial of and the sentences on the traitors to the former Fascist Party of Italy were published by the Stefani News Agency today.

The statements made by the accused before the court had one point in common, namely, that they had misjudged the real nature of the Grandi resolution.

Stefani's report follows:

"A sentence of death was handed down to the members of the Grand Council of the former Fascist Party who signed the anti-Mussolini resolution proposed by Count Dino Grandi, former Minister of Justice, at the session of the Council on July 24 and 25 and who were, thus, at the bottom of the coup d'etat by Marshal Pietro Badoglio.

Traitors Executed

"The sentence was carried out shortly after 9 a.m. January 11, 1943. Those executed were Marshal de Bono; Count Galeazza Ciano, former Foreign Minister; Pareschi, former Minister of Agriculture; Tullio Cianetti, former Minister of Corporation; Marinelli, former treasurer of the Fascist Party; and Gottardi, former head of Industry and Corporation.

"They had been indicted on the charge of betraying their country, aiding the enemy countries, turning apostates to the ideal of the Fascist Party and thus weakening the fighting strength of the Italian people.

"The public trial was opened on the morning of January 8 and closed at 2 p.m. January 10.

"The first to stand before the trial was Marshal de Bono. He said that, at the session of the Grand Council on July 24, 1943, Count Grandi explained his resolution at length and strongly demanded the revival of the Constitutional government.

"Bono vehemently pleaded that he had had no connection, direct or indirect, with the Savoy Royal Family.

"Tried next was Pareschi. At the session of the Council, Duce Mussolini bitterly criticized the negative attitude of the Italian military authorities, the accused said, adding: 'I was not surprised a bit at Mussolini's denunciation of the military.'

"Cianetti then stood.

Acts of Betrayal Cited

"These defendants made statements, based on their war front experiences in Albania, regarding acts of betrayal by the Italian General Staff and by ranking officers. They also gave proofs of premeditated and organized acts of betrayal by the General Staff on Pantelleria and Sicily Islands and especially at Augusta Port.

"The defendants were deeply impressed, they said, with the fact that the Grandi resolution demanded the return of the Supreme Command to the King in the interests of the defense of the country. They were quite unconscious, they pleaded, that the other half of the resolution was a snare. Had they had the slightest idea, they went on, that Grandi was a traitor, they would never have signed the resolution.

"Gottardi said that he had always fought on the war front and had taken great care to keep out of political rivalries. In signing the Grandi resolution, he explained, he acted on his conscience.

"Marinelli said that he had agreed to the resolution without the slightest idea that the resolution was meant to deal such a calamitous blow to the Fascist Party.

Ciano's Statement

"Ciano was the last to face the trial. He said:

"'To overthrow Mussolini would be to court our own ruin. It is theoretically inconsistent on the part of the Grand Council members to attempt the overthrow of Mussolini. My understanding of the Grandi resolution was that it advocated the establishment of national unity on broader lines fully compatible with the ideals of Fascism. I may have been wrong, but I am innocent of treason. Had I had the slightest inkling of what was to come after the

(Continued on Page 2)

Citations Issued Seaplane Units For Exploits in Southwest Pacific

Despite Inferiority in Number Dealt Larger Enemy Forces Heavy Damage in Guadalcanal Campaign: Also Contributed to Sea Battle Victory

To the gracious knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor has been brought the fact that a citation was issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet to the seaplane units of the X X Unit for distinguished services rendered, it was announced at 3 p.m. Wednesday by the Navy Ministry.

The seaplane units of the X X Unit established an advance base at Recata Bay in Shortland Island when they advanced there in the latter part of August, 1942, and participated in the Guadalcanal operations. Though small in number they took part in scouting and attacking the enemy, patrolling against submarines and covering from the air the comrade units operating below and dealt tremendous damage upon the enemy. These seaplane units also operated as far out as the Indispensible Reefs.

The seaplane units contributed greatly to the operations in the southeast area over a long period. Among the notable of their feats was the discovery and contacting of a powerful enemy fleet and the bringing about of the victory of the Third Sea Battle of the Solomons.

The Navy Ministry's announcement was as follows:

"To the seaplane units of the X X Unit which contributed greatly to the operations in the southeast area over a long period by establishing and maintaining an advance base on Shortland Island after advancing there toward the end of August, 1942 and undertaking the duties of scouting the Guadalcanal area, attacking ships, patrolling against submarines, and covering from the sky operating units, as well as searching for the enemy as far as the Indisensible Reefs and all during the time successfully fighting back the enemy though they themselves were small in number, a citation had been granted by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, and that fact has been brought to the gracious knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor."

The citation granted to the seaplane units of the X X Unit follows:

"The seaplane units of the X X Unit though small in number overcame numerous difficulties under enemy raids since their advance to Shortland Island in the latter part of August, 1942 and established and maintained an advance base at Recata Bay. They took part in scouting and attacking at night land points and anchorages in the Guadalcanal Island area and in attacking enemy warships, as well as undertaking the duties of guarding from the sky operating units and patrolling against and attacking submarines, in all of which duties they dealt the enemy great losses. They also took part in difficult searching for the enemy as far as the waters east of the Indispensible Reefs and brought back effective information of enemy conditions. On frequent occasions they encountered superior-numbered forces of enemy planes but though small in number fought them and smashed them. In such a manner they contributed greatly over a long period to the operations in the southeastern area and their services were distinguished. Particularly effective was the work of the respective seaplane units of the X X, the X X Maru, the X X Maru, X X and the No. X X Air Unit; the No. X X range-finding plane of the Nos. X and X range-finding planes of the X X Maru; the No. X X, and No. X X fighter seaplanes of the X X Maru; the Nos. X X, X X, and X X range-finding planes of the No. X X Navy Air Unit; the Nos. X X and X X range-finding planes of the X X Maru; and the Nos. X X and X X range-finding planes of the X X Maru. They manifested the essence of the seaplane units and their services are recognized as outstanding.

"Wherefore a citation is hereby issued.

September 15, 1943

Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet"

HARD WORKING FILIPINOS PRAISED BY MALAI EDITOR

Ishak Is Impressed by Their Efforts to Reconstruct The Philippines

Domei

SHONAN, January 11.—Unstinted praise for the enthusiastic way in which the Philippines is fulfilling its new role as a member of the Greater East Asiatic family of nations was voiced by Ishak Bin Muhammed, editor of the Berita Malai, in the course of conversations held recently with local Filipino residents in Malai.

Mr. Ishak said that the Filipino people are now resolved to work unflinchingly to reconstruct their country under their own government.

As an eye witness on the spot, he added that he felt it a great honor to see all the Filipinos working for the perfection of the defense of their country and for the maintenance of their long-cherished independence.

At the close of the meeting, Mr. Ishak presented several books in Tagalog to Filipino residents as his personal gift to the community.

Johore Indians Meet

Domei

JOHORE BHARU, January 11.—Leading members of all branches of the Indian Independence League in Johore met here in conference last Friday. It was decided that all members of the Indian Independence League will take an oath of allegiance, while ways and means of improving the general working order and their streamlining of their administrative machinery were also discussed with various improvements agreed upon.

Gunji Mukai Passes

Gunji Mukai, former professor of Keio University, died of apoplexy at Nishinomiya, Hyogo Prefecture, at 6 p.m. December 28. He was 79 years old. A funeral service will be held in Tokyo on January 14.

Mr. Mukai taught German at Keio University. Previously he taught at the Tokyo Agricultural University and the Second and Fourth Higher Schools.

SOLDIERS' RELIEF GUILD UNDERGOES REFORMATION

More Authority to Be Granted To Branches of Association Than Hitherto

A major reorganization of the Soldiers' Relief Association has just been concluded in order to carry on its functions more effectively under the increasingly tense war situation. As a result, the working of the Association has been considerably simplified. For instance, the headquarters of the association had consisted of three departments and seven sections but now only two departments and six sections exist.

Under the change the general affairs and relief departments come under the control of the director-in-chief. The general affairs department is divided into the secretariat, accounts and publicity sections while the relief department is divided into the relief, guiding, training and local sections.

According to the Association's announcement on January 9, Major-General Jukichi Nagaoka, ex-chief of the planning department and Lieutenant-General Hideo Hisamatsu, executive auditor, resigned their posts, while Major-General Denzo Mihori and Major-General Goro Endo, managing directors, were appointed chief of the general affairs department and chief of the relief department respectively.

The Association's branches in different cities are to be given more authority than heretofore and part of the work done at the headquarters is to be transferred to the branches. In this connection the Association will hold a general meeting of the branch chiefs on or about February 25 in order to discuss various aspects of the reorganization.

Java Introduces Fertilizer

Domei

BANDOENG, January 10.—One hundred hectares of ricefields in the Soemedang Province, near Bandoeng, have been set aside as an experimental farm for the new fertilizer "tjirebon," which will be distributed freely to farmers when satisfactory results have been gained.

ENEMY RAIDERS ARE REPULSED AT WOTJE ISLE

Japanese Ground Units in Taroa Island Foil Foe Attempt to Conduct Raids

GLOUCESTER FIGHT FIERCE

Anti-Axis Headquarters Admits Nippon Attacks Becoming Extremely Furious

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 12.—In three raids on the afternoon and at night of January 9, an aggregate total of 10-odd enemy North American B-25 planes attempted to attack our positions on Wotje Island in the Marshall Group but were repelled by our Ground Units garrisoned there, which suffered no damage.

Taroa Raiders Repulsed

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, January 12.—A formation of 11 enemy planes came attacking Taroa Island in Maloelap lagoon yesterday. The Japanese Garrison Forces promptly intercepted them with furious anti-aircraft gun fire. Failing to make any attack, the enemy raiders fled. No damage was sustained by our side.

Japanese Attack Violent

The battle raging in the vicinity of Height 660 between Cape Gloucester and Borgen Bay on New Britain Island is becoming more furious due to the violent attacks of the Japanese Forces, the anti-Axis Southeastern Pacific headquarters announced in a war communique on January 4, according to a Melbourne message, states a Lisbon dispatch to the Mainichi.

The United States army, fighting near Cape Gloucester on New Britain Island, since its landing on December 26, has lost 300 men, the anti-Axis Southwestern Pacific headquarters announced on January 11, according to a Melbourne message, states a Lisbon dispatch to the Mainichi.

The figure given covers, as usual, only a part of the tremendous losses inflicted on the American troops by the Japanese Forces.

ONE IN FOUR IN U.S. REJECTED AS UNFIT

Dismissals Almost Twice Those of Last War

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 11.—The United States army has been dismissing 10,000 men monthly as mentally and emotionally unfit to fight, states the most recent issue of the United States News, according to a dispatch received here.

The figure represents an average of one man from each three or four battle casualties who are mentally and emotionally upset. In some combat areas the figure is as high as fifty per cent. The periodical revealed in addition that the conscription authorities rejected almost 500,000 similarly unfit and continue to reject about 10 per cent. The paper said that such casualties and rejections were almost twice as much as those experienced during the last Great War.

Officials are quoted as attributing these facts to the increased violence of the war and also to the fewer opportunities for furlough, replacement or relaxation.

In Guadalcanal the periodical said that some American troops lost over 40 pounds in weight. The article also quoted a naval psychiatrist as saying that the stress and strain of modern warfare produced unparalleled group neurosis.

RITES FOR NAVAL HEROES

Funeral Held for Rear-Admiral Setoyama, Others

A joint funeral service for the late Rear-Admiral Yasuhide Setoyama and other naval officers and men as well as civilians in the Naval service was solemnly observed at 9:30 a.m. Wednesday at Kure Naval Station, in accordance with Buddhist rites. The service was attended by the bereaved family as well as by Admiral Zengo Yoshida on behalf of the Navy Minister, Admiral Naokuni Nomura, Commander-in-Chief of the Kure Naval Station, and many other notables.

Enemy Lies Blasted As Isono Emphasizes Maungdaw Not Taken

The communique issued by the headquarters of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia, that anti-Axis forces had occupied Maungdaw, was blasted as absolutely false by Yuzo Isono, Chief of the Overseas Publicity Section of the Board of Information, on Wednesday. Isono spoke for Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at the press conference for foreign correspondents. The fact was, Mr. Isono revealed, that an enemy unit had attempted to attack that point but was repulsed by the Japanese Forces.

ROOSEVELT REVEALS UNEASINESS OF U.S.

Message to 78th Congress Deals Chiefly With Serious Domestic Issues

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 11.—Dealing chiefly with controversial domestic issues, President Roosevelt in a message sent to the opening of the second session of the 78th Congress on Tuesday, demanded authority to introduce a general compulsory labor service which topped the list of a five point legislature program consisting firstly of a realistic tax law, secondly, the continuation of the law for negotiating war contracts, thirdly, cost of food law, fourthly, early reenactment of the stabilization statute of October 1942 and fifthly, national service law, advanced by the president.

The message, which was read by a clerk to both Houses—Roosevelt being advised by his physician not to appear in person—caused immediate repercussions in various circles. Important Democrats declared that the national service law smacked of dictatorship. Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat from Montana and formerly a New Deal supporter, called Roosevelt's message "a very definite fourth term announcement" and that it was "a very definite if not the final step toward fascism."

President Roosevelt's message follows:

This nation, in the past two years, has become an active partner in the world's greatest war.

We have joined with like-minded people in order to defend ourselves in a world that has been gravely threatened. But I do not think that any of us Americans can be content with mere survival. Sacrifices that we and our allies are making impose upon us all a sacred obligation to see to it that out of this war, we, and our children will gain something better than mere survival.

We are united in determination that this war shall not be followed by another interim which may lead to new disaster—that we shall not repeat the tragic errors of ostrich isolation—that we shall not repeat the excesses of the wild twenties when this nation went for a joyride on a roller coaster, which ended in a tragic crash.

When Secretary of State Cordell Hull went to Moscow in October, and when I went to Cairo and Teheran in November, we knew that we were in agreement with our allies in our common determination to fight and win this war. But there were many vital questions concerning the future peace and they were discussed in an atmosphere of complete candor and harmony.

And right here, I want to address a word or two to those suspicious souls who are fearful that Hull or I have made "commitments" for the future which might pledge this nation to secret treaties, or to enact the role of Santa Claus.

Of course we made some commitments. We most certainly committed ourselves to very large and very specific military plans which require the use of all the allied forces to bring about the defeat of our enemies at the earliest possible moment.

But there were no secret treaties or political or financial commitment.

The one supreme objective for the future which we discussed for each nation individually, and for all the anti-Axis nations, can be summed up in one word: security.

The overwhelming majority of our people have met the demands of this

(Continued on Page 2)

REICH WAITING FOR 2ND FRONT BY U.S., BRITAIN

Will Afford Germany Opportunity to Smash Foe Fighting Strength for All Time

FEBRUARY END LIKELY TIME

Earlier Realization Than Expected Seen Due to Political Circumstances

The Reich Army is waiting eagerly for the time when the Anglo-American forces would be able to muster up the courage to launch their long discussed second front in Europe, since that would afford the huge Germans fighting machine its opportunity to pound and shatter the combined fighting strength of the British and Americans for all time, according to a Mainichi dispatch from Zurich dated January 11.

The formation of a second front in Western Europe is now engaging the attention of the world, the dispatch begins. It is generally believed that the Red Army, single-handed, will not be able to decide the issue of the European War. Thus it becomes a matter of vital importance for the anti-Axis camp to carry out a campaign of European invasion on an effective scale. It is no longer doubted that at the Teheran conference, agreement has been reached among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union that a second front should be established to aid the Soviets at an opportune moment. The fact that since this conference Moscow has ceased to reiterate its demand for the second front and that General Dwight Eisenhower and other Anglo-American commanders for the invasion of the Continent have been appointed all point to their preparations to form a second front at last.

Definite Promise Said Given

It is believed that at the Teheran conference, Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt gave the Soviet Union a definite promise, stating the time and place of a European invasion. The commencement of the Soviet offensive immediately following the conference has produced the impression that it was a cue for the launching of an all-out concerted offensive against the Grand Fortress of Europe. Rumors of a paratroop descent in Rumania, attempts to effect landings on the Dalmatian coast and activities of huge convoys in the British channel and the Mediterranean have strengthened the belief that the formation of a second front is imminent. Even now many think that the Soviet offensive has reached its culminating point and that a large-scale invasion of Western Europe may be carried out at any moment.

Quite recently, however, another view has come to be voiced. The Sunday Times, of London, says that it will be tremendously difficult to develop a second front in correspondence with the Soviet offensive, because the muddy season that will offer serious impediments to the advance of the Red Army will last between mid-March and mid-April. This means that if the Anglo-American forces are to operate in concert with the Soviets, the invasion must be effected by the end of February. It is said, however, that the Americans and British will be able to act in correspondence with the Soviets only in the summer. There were also various versions as to the place of landing. The French coast facing the channel is naturally cited as the likeliest spot but the Balkans, Mediterranean coast, Norway and the Iberian Peninsula are also mentioned.

Multi-Pronged Attack Likely

Many military commentators think that the invation will be carried out at various points on the Atlantic seaboard so as to divide the German defense forces and that attacks will be simultaneously launched from the Mediterranean in the Balkans, Italy and France.

Germany in the last three years has fortified the Channel seaboard to defend her positions against the Anglo-American forces. According to a communique issued by the Reich authorities in regard to these fortifications, the Germans have succeeded in building up thousands of concrete fortresses along a line extending 2,000 kilometers from the Pyrenees to the North Sea. These are equipped with about 8,000 guns ranging from 8.5 centimeter pieces to long-range giants and with 3,000 anti-tank guns. Millions of

(Continued on Page 2)

ROOSEVELT BARES TROUBLE AT HOME

(Continued from Page 1)

war with magnificent courage and understanding. They have accepted inconveniences, hardships and tragic sacrifices. And they are ready and eager to make whatever further contributions are needed to win the war as quickly as possible—if only they are given the chance to know what is required of them.

However, while the majority goes on about its work without complaint, a noisy minority maintains an uproar of demands for special favors for special groups. There are pests who swarm through the lobbies of Congress and the cocktail bars of Washington representing these special groups as opposed to the basic interests of the nation as a whole. They have come to look upon the war primarily as a chance to make profits for themselves at the expense of their neighbors—profits in money or in terms of political or social preferment.

Such selfish agitation can be highly dangerous in wartime. It creates confusion. It damages morale. It hampers our nation. It muddies the waters and therefore, prolongs the war.

If we analyze American history impartially we cannot escape the fact that in our pact we have not always forgotten individual, selfish and partisan interests in time of war—we have not always been united in purpose and direction. We cannot overlook the serious dissensions and the lack of unity of our war of the revolution, in our war of 1812, or in our war between the states, when the survival of the union itself was at stake.

In the first World War we came closer to national unity than in any previous war. But that war lasted a year and a half, and increasing signs of disunity began to appear during the final month of the conflict.

In this war, we have been compelled to learn how interdependent upon each other are all groups and sections of the population of America.

Increased food costs, for example, will bring new demands for wage increases from all war workers, which, in turn, will raise the prices of all things including those which the farmers themselves have to buy. Increased wages or prices will each in turn produce the same results. They all have a particularly disastrous effect on all fixed income groups.

And I hope you will remember that all of us in this government represent the fixed income group just as much as we represent business owners, workers and farmers. This group of fixed income people include teachers, clergy, policemen, firemen, widows, wives and dependents of our sailors and soldiers and old age pensioners. They, and their families add up to one quarter of our 130,000,000 people. They have few or no high pressure representatives at the Capitol. In a period of gross inflation, they would be the worst sufferers.

If ever there was a time to subordinate individual or group selfishness to national good, that time is now. Disunity at home—bickerings, self-seeking partisanship, stoppages of work, inflation, business as usual, politics as usual, luxury as usual—these are the influences which can undermine the morale of the men who are ready to die at the front for us.

Those who are doing most of the complaining are not deliberately striving to sabotage the national war effort. They are laboring under the delusion that the time is past when we must make prodigious sacrifices—that the war is already won and we can begin to slacken off. But the dangerous folly of that point of view can be measured by the distance that separates our troops from their ultimate objectives in Berlin and Tokyo—and by the sum of all the perils that lie along the way.

Over-confidence and complacency are among our deadliest enemies. Last spring over-confidence became so pronounced that war production fell off. In two months, June and July 1943, more than 1,000 airplanes could and should have been made. Those who failed to make them were not on strike. They were merely saying, "the war is in the bag—so let's relax."

That attitude on the part of anyone—government, management or labor—can lengthen the war and can kill American boys.

Therefore, in order to concentrate all our energies and resources on winning the war, and to maintain a fair and stable economy at home I recommend that Congress adopt:

(1) A realistic tax law which will tax all unreasonable profit, both individual and corporate and reduce the ultimate cost of the war to our sons and daughters. The tax bill now under consideration by Congress does not begin to meet this test.

(2) A continuation of the law for the negotiation of war contracts—which will prevent exorbitant profits and assure fair prices to the government. For two long years, I have pleaded with Congress not to make undue profits out of the war.

(3) A cost of food law, which will enable the government, (a) to place a reasonable floor under the prices the farmer may expect for his produce: and (b) to place a ceiling on the prices a consumer will have to pay for the food he buys. This should apply to necessities only and it will require public funds to carry it out. It will cost in appropriations about one per cent of the present annual cost of the war.

(4) Early reenactment of the stabilization statute of October, 1942 which expires June 30th, 1944. If it is not extended well in advance, the country may just as well expect price chaos by summer.

(5) A national service law which for the duration of the war, will prevent strikes, and, with certain appropriate exceptions, will make available for war production or for any other essential services every able-bodied adult in this nation.

These five measures together form a just and equable whole. I would not have recommended a national service law unless the other laws were passed to keep down the cost of living to share equitably the burdens of taxation, to hold the stabilization line, and to prevent undue profits. The Federal Government already has the basic power to draft capital and property of all kinds for war purposes on a basis of just compensation.

As you know, I have for three years hesitated to recommend a national service act. Today, however, I am convinced of its necessity. Although I believe that we and our allies can win the war without such a measure, I am certain that nothing less than total mobilization of all our resources of manpower and capital will guarantee an earlier victory, and reduce the toll of suffering, sorrow and blood.

It is my conviction that the American people will welcome this win-the-war measure which is based on the eternally just principle of "fair for one, fair for all."

It will give our people at home the assurance that they are standing four-square behind our soldiers and sailors. And it will give our enemies demoralizing assurance that we mean business—that we, 135,000,000 Americans, are on the march to Rome, Berlin and Tokyo.

Nutrition—For School Children

Miso-shiru, the famous and nutritious Japanese soup made from bean paste, is to be served daily to school children in Tokyo from January 17 during their lunch hour. The above is a scene in a school in Shibuya where a trial service was undertaken with the aid of the mothers of the children and members of the Young Women's Association.

S.C. Bose Promises Freedom for India

(Continued from Page 1)

ed in a press interview at Nanking, "In order to realize the liberation of Asia and to unite the peoples of all Asia, the unity of China and the establishment of a free India are forthcoming. The unification of China will further encourage the struggle for independence in India. We Indians believe that should China be united, the Anglo-American machinations in Asia will be completely smashed. We, therefore, sincerely pray for the unification of China."

"The nations of Asia are bound together to share happiness and sorrow and they are determined to live under the slogan, 'Asia is one,'" he stressed.

On November 14 last year at a mass meeting held at the Hibiya Public Hall in Tokyo, Subhas Bose said, "Asia was resurrected through Japan's victory in the Russo-Japanese War. Then, the urgency of uniting the nations of Asia dawned on the peoples of Asia. The ideal that Asia is one was eagerly upheld by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the founder of the Chinese Republic. Tokyo, not only in East Asia, but in West Asia as well, the peoples are fully conscious of the lofty ideals for the unification of Asia. These ideals will be realized when India becomes free."

While visiting Nanking, Netaji Bose urged the Chungking regime on several occasions to wake up to the importance of uniting China, pointing out the futility of its attempt for further resistance.

The Provisional Government of Free India is not yet ready to translate into action the five sacred principles of the Joint Declaration for it must first grasp the spirit embodied in them. With this spirit deeply implanted in every Indian, the Provisional Government must concentrate its strength toward the annihilation of the Anglo-American influence. When India is freed from the shackles of foreign rulers and the five principles are diffused throughout Asia, then the common prosperity of Asia will be brought about.

For the lofty mission of liberating India, the Indian National Army was first organized. These Indian troops are now being massed on the Indo-Burma border. Referring to the mighty strength of the Indian National Army, a certain Indian Lieutenant-Colonel remarked, "One division of our army will be equivalent to 10 or 15 divisions of the British-Indian army. I am confident that when we hoist the Indian Independence Flag, the sepoys will desert the British-Indian army to cooperate with us. Simultaneously, the Indian public will rise against the British tyrants!"

In his radio message to Chungking from Nanking, Netaji Bose declared: "I can assure you that in the forthcoming British campaign in Burma, the British forces will suffer the loss of Bengal and Assam provinces, because the Indian National Army will wrest those provinces from the grips of the British." Thus, a new dawn is approaching minute by minute the very threshold of Greater East Asia.

Nippon Schools Born In S. Borneo to Meet Inhabitants' Demand

Domei

BANJERMASIN, January 12.—Due to the ever increasing popularity of the Japanese language in South Borneo, special Japanese schools have been established throughout various districts and provinces since November last year. Meanwhile, competent authorities here have decided that the first qualification test for Japanese tutors will be held in Banjermasin and other districts and provinces beginning April 1. In addition, the authorities have formulated plans to hold a Japanese Language Day once a month or once a week when only Japanese is to be spoken throughout the day.

P.I. Art Show Is Success

Domei

MANILA, January 11.—More than 4,000 people are daily visiting the first National Art Exposition and Competition, which was opened on December 30 last year under the sponsorship of the Kalibapi, it is revealed. Meanwhile, enthusiastic over the success of the first exposition, which closes on January 15, the Kalibapi executive staff revealed the decision to hold a second exposition and contest, beginning June 19, on Jose Rizal's birthday, and ending July 5.

Sugiyama Returns

Field-Marshal Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the Army General Staff, after offering prayers at the Grand Shrines of Ise and Kashihara Shrine on Tuesday, proceeded to and worshipped at the Momoyama Mausoleum and the Iwashimizu Hachiman Shrine and returned to Tokyo in the afternoon of the same day.

THAIS READY TO DEFEND TERRITORY FROM RAIDERS

Chief of Air Force Denounces U.S. Airmen's Blind Raids On Temples, Hospitals

Domei

BANGKOK, January 10.—Vehemently denouncing the indiscriminate raids on this city perpetrated twice at the end of last year by the United States air force in China, Karb Thewarit Phunbuk, Commander-in-Chief of the Thai Air Force, today declared that enemy planes which may attempt to raid Rangoon again will meet the Thai air force, which is grimly determined to defend its territory against the enemy.

"The recent indiscriminate raids on Bangkok by the enemy air force are tantamount to criminal acts," he declared "and in flagrant violation of international laws, the enemy has purposely selected temples, residences and hospitals as its targets of bombing."

Pointing out that characteristics of these buildings are discernible even from a high altitude, the Commander-in-Chief stated that it is utterly impossible for enemy raiders to have mistaken them for military targets.

He emphasized that undoubtedly the enemy through these indiscriminatory raids desired to demoralize the people of Thailand. However, he said: "The enemy's inhumane raids on this city have only served to heighten the morale of the Thai people and further renew their resolve to take retaliatory measures against the enemy."

Mosquito Nets Reach Manila

Domei

MANILA, January 11.—From Orani, Bataan Province, another shipment of several hundred mosquito nets donated by the Malaria Relief Control Unit of the Bureau of Health arrived here recently. It is understood the nets will be distributed among the residents in Bagac and Limay. It is recalled that hundreds of nets have already been distributed to the residents in the malaria infested regions of Bataan where heretofore under the American regime nothing was ever done to prevent the spread of the disease.

CIANO, OTHERS ARE EXECUTED

(Continued from Page 1)

Council session, I would certainly not have supported the Grandi resolution.'"

"On the second day of the trial, the Chief Judge read the memorandum of the late Marshal Cavallero in which he stated in detail his position relative to the coup d'etat that broke out on July 25. It was a document having an important bearing on the trial.

"Marshal Cavallero committed suicide in the middle of September last year. His memorandum disclosed that the Marshal since as early as November, 1942 had been on the lookout for a chance to overthrow Duce Mussolini.

"The King convened a series of conferences to discuss the matter of establishing a new government. An agreement of opinion was eventually reached that Marshal Badoglio would be the best successor to Duce Mussolini.

"Marshal Cavallero subsequently resigned from his post of Chief of the General Staff. Since the anti-Axis landing on Sicily, Marshal Cavallero's scheme had taken increasingly definite shape. Barco, industrial magnate, promised the supply of 100,000,000 lire as funds for the carrying out of the scheme.

"Later, Marshal Cavallero met Marshal Badoglio and General Vittorio Ambrosio (Chief of the General Staff in the Badoglio regime) and they agreed to carry out their common aim by Constitutional means through the Grand Council session.

Chief Judge's Statement

"The Chief Judge, referring to the traitors' conspiracy, made the following statement:

"'This is a case where a political intrigue was perpetrated by Fascist Party members in conjunction with a military conspiracy by Marshals Cavallero and Badoglio and others who were in league with the Savoy Family.

"'The conspirators' original intention was to realize their scheme by Constitutional means.

"'In the meantime, however, with the intensification of the war situation, Duce Mussolini invited the leaders of the Party to Rome for the purpose of a general mobilization of the Party members and of arousing the national morale. This occasion was taken to convene a session of the Grand Council of the Party.

"'Duce Mussolini perceived that the Grandi resolution advocated the conclusion of peace at any sacrifice. At the Grand Council session, therefore, he gave the warning: 'Were you to adopt the resolution, I should have to resign. If the King rejects it, you will have to take the responsibility for the consequence.'

"'In other words, it was made clear at the Grand Council session what the inevitable consequences would be of the adoption of the resolution. Yet Grandi and his coterie offered to the King all the legal rights for the overthrow of the Fascist structure. There is no room for doubt that the case under trial is one of treason.'

Death Sentence Demanded

"The Chief Judge concluded his statement by demanding a death sentence under the national law."

Count Ciano was son-in-law of Duce Mussolini. Between 1936 and February, 1937 he held the Foreign portfolio and was popularly referred to as a young Foreign Minister. In the political upheaval in July, he in collusion with Grandi and others held his father-in-law in confinement. He tried to escape, but failed. He was formerly a newspaperman. He participated in the war in Ethiopia as an air officer. He was 42 years old.

Applied Art Works of Old, Modern Nippon To Be Reproduced, Preserved for Posterity

With the aim to reproduce and preserve the traditional Japanese applied arts of old and modern Japan for posterity, it has been decided to establish a special section within the Japan Fine and Applied Arts Control Association, according to the Asahi.

The new section, which will be called the Traditional Applied Arts Section, will engage in the task of reproducing the articles of applied arts which have been made in the period between the eighth century and the present.

For this purpose, various artists will be selected and will be put to the task of producing the following applied art works:

Brocades of the Tempyo era (729-748), costumes for mask dances of the Muromachi era (1394-1565), printed fabric of the Tokugawa era, and other articles, including lacquer ware, incense burners, cloisonne, porcelain, and mother-of-pearl articles, screens, medicine cases and articles made of gold and silver. Moreover, armor, helmets and swords, which embody the fighting spirit of the Japanese warriors of old, will be reproduced.

The committee of 47 well-known artists, which has been formed to carry on studies on applied arts for the new section, has as its members such people as Dr. Seiichi Taki, Yasunosuke Seki, an authority on antiques, Shushin Katori, Yukihiko Yasuda, member of the Imperial Academy of Arts, and Keigetsu Kikuchi, a noted painter.

The committee will hold its first meeting on January 21 to decide on a definite program for the Traditional Applied Arts Section and to select the artists for the proposed reproduction work.

The art works produced will be placed in the Imperial Household Department, museums, shrines, temples, and Government offices, it is understood.

Then, for the purpose of introducing the traditional Japanese applied arts to other countries, the products produced by the new section will be presented to the foreign envoys in Japan.

Reich Waiting For 2nd Front By U.S., Britain

(Continued from Page 1)

mines have been planted along the coast where the Anglo-American troops are likely to land. Arrangements have been completed for bringing counter-attacking units to the danger zone within a few hours by means of a highly-efficient system of communications.

In view of these careful preparations, one is led inevitably to the conclusion that "the risks which the Anglo-American forces must run in attempting to land against the German West Wing have visibly increased," as a German military commentator has stated in the German weekly Welt Woche.

One Year to Prepare

That the anti-Axis camp has not under-estimated the strength of the German defense is demonstrated by the fact that the Anglo-American forces have taken no less than a whole year in preparations to launch the attacks. British and American papers are already predicting that the campaign will be one struggle of productive capacities. Of primary importance in such an event will be the air force. As General Sir Bernard Law Montgomery, commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in Africa, has said, airpower must be secured above all and the air force must destroy the German fortifications along the coast. The appointments of Air Vice-Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder as vice-commander-in-chief of the army of invasion and Air Vice-Marshal Trafford Leigh Leigh-Mallory, an authority on air combat, as commander of the invading air force, show that the Anglo-American war leaders are attaching the greatest importance to airpower.

The fact is that neither the United States nor Britain at present has secured the airpower over the Channel and the large-scale bombings conducted by them against Calais have far from destroyed the coastal fortifications completely. As Liddell Hart, military commentator, has pointed out in The Daily Mail, the policy of airpower first has its disadvantages. For "to place undue confidence in airpower and to fail to give due weight to other factors will markedly reduce the chances of throwing the enemy positions into confusion by surprise attacks."

Fresh Troops Being Sent

The units of the German Army that have been withdrawn from the Eastern Front are frequently being sent to the Westwall. The Germans are, in this way, undoubtedly making every preparation to meet an attempt on the part of the anti-Axis forces to invade Western Europe. In fact, the earlier the time of the invasion the more convenient it will be for the Germans. Germany is looking forward to the formation of a second front as an opportunity for destroying the fighting strength of the United States and Britain at a blow.

The Anglo-American forces are not likely to launch the second front offensive until they have completed massing stupendous volumes of manpower and materials. The success or failure of the second front, therefore, may well decide the issue of the European War. If the army of invasion is defeated, not only a sweeping change will come over the war situation as a whole but a far-reaching transformation can be expected in both military and political situations.

Consequently, the world is watching developments in the continental coastal areas with unusual interest. Public opinion in the United States and Britain is tending to see an earlier development of the second front than hitherto believed on account of political circumstances.

Anti-Axis Raids Sofia

Domei

ISTANBUL, January 10.—Headquarters of the anti-Axis Forces announced that a formation of Flying Fortresses at noon today raided the city of Sofia, according to reports reaching here.

GENERAL TRIAS RESIDENTS PLAN MONUMENT TO RIZAL

Other Filipino Heroes Also To Be Honored by Memorial In Town Plaza

Domei

MANILA, January 12.—In response to the suggestion of civic minded residents of General Trias, Cavite Province, Mayor Cipriano Mojica has launched a drive for the construction of a monument in the town plaza in honor of Dr. Jose Rizal and other Filipino heroes.

In launching this drive, the Mayor's office is being enthusiastically aided by Kapisanang Bagong Diwa (New Life Association), a civic organization devoted to the uplift of youth.

It is understood that the monument will be built in the town plaza where the Rizal Day ceremonies were held on December 30 last year—the first to be observed in independent Philippines.

Salamis, Sofia Raided

Domei

LISBON, January 11.—An anti-Axis bomber unit on Sunday night bombed the German position in Salamis, situated in southern Greece, it was announced by the anti-Axis headquarters in the Mediterranean area today, according to reports from Algiers. Sofia, capital of Bulgaria, was raided by anti-Axis air forces yesterday noon and again last night, it was announced by the anti-Axis headquarters today, according to Algiers reports.

Yank Flier Missing

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 10.—The United States Navy Department announced today that Major Boyington who was stationed with the American air force at Guadalcanal, has been missing for the past few days, according to a Washington dispatch. The Major was considered one of the most skillful fliers in the American fighter corps, the report added.

Paget Reaches Cairo

Domei

LISBON, January 10.—General Sir Bernard Paget, who has been appointed Commander of the anti-Axis forces in West Asia, today arrived in Cairo to assume his new duties, a report from the British capital disclosed.

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BRITAIN IS GETTING TIRED OF LONG WAR

Cripps, Smuts Urge Quick End To Conflict; Women's Chapter Wants Peace

[Editor's Note: This is the concluding article of two installments, the first of which appeared on Wednesday.]

Complacent as were the British in their self-created delusion that the war was virtually at an end and that victory was within their grasp, they were far less so than the Americans who had not undergone the harrowing experience of the British in the years previous to Pearl Harbor.

Britain has already been at war for four long and terrible years and it is long since her mobilization in both manpower and materials struck ceiling. The British are far too war-weary and anxious to end the intolerable situation to take the trouble even to conceal their plight.

The Executive Committee of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, British Chapter, under the signatures of 400 prominent ladies of Great Britain, on October 7 expressed to Prime Minister Winston Churchill their concern over the wanton destruction entailed by the current war and demanded that the Government should act with the various Allies of Britain to issue peace terms that were calculated to bring the war to an early end.

Britons Getting Weary

On the other hand, Dr. Waterfield, a physician, on October 27 presented a report on the sharp increase in the cases of nervous breakdown in Britain, pointing out the reckless folly of imposing long hours of exhausting toil. Many are condemning the over-fatiguing fire prevention vigils and joint defense drills, while absence from work at the plants is fast increasing and strikes of malignant natures are growing more and more frequent. These are considered symptoms of the war-weariness of the people.

Prime Minister Churchill declared in the House of Commons that should the war continue for five years more the situation would become frightful. Sir Stafford Cripps, Minister of Aircraft Production, and General Jan C. Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, have also urged the utmost efforts on the part of the war authorities to terminate the war as quickly as possible. These indicate the growing anxiety of Britain in view of the steady pressure of war conditions.

The Daily Mail under date of November 1 demanded that the authorities should cease warning the people that the war was going to be a long one.

Among the exponents of a long war, there are some who are basing their calculations on special factors. Sir John E. A. Baldwin, ex-Vice-Commander of the Air Force in Burma, and Major General George V. Strong, Chief of the United States Military Intelligence, for instance, are saying that the superiority of the United Nations lies solely on their war production capacity and once this is lost, the opportunity for victory would be lost forever.

Reich Front Strong

Others are considering the chances of an internal collapse of Germany. It is noteworthy that American war leaders are pointing out the solid unity of the German home front, while military experts are stating that there is still no sign of any defeatist sabotage on which the anti-Axis camp is counting.

Since the launching of the so-called strategic aerial bombardment of German cities, the possibility of Germany collapsing due to the strain of the terrific air raids has been much debated. Air Marshal A. T. Harris, in charge of the bomber command of the Royal Air Force, and other R.A.F. authorities have boasted that the air raids are certain to destroy the economic structure of Germany by the winter. This, however, has called forth many rebuttals from those who believe that such raids have so far failed to produce any serious effect on the productive capacity or morale of the German people and that there is at present little probability of a short war. Among such groups are Robert P. Patterson, Assistant U.S. Secretary of War, and the Chronicle.

Harry Hopkins, Chief of the United States Production Planning Board, has pointed out that no particular decrease in production has been caused by the air raids and the blow to transportation has been negligible owing to the utilization of home resources and advance in the technique of railway repairing.

The third factor is the much-debated second front, Captain Cunningham Reed, an Independent member of Parliament, has warned that if the anti-Axis camp should delay forming the second front and seek to patch up matters by further operations in Italy and invasion of the Balkans, the war would drag on indefinitely.

Fourthly, there is the question of Soviet relations. Hopkins has said that the Soviet Union is the key to victory in the European War and if the anti-Axis camp should forfeit the goodwill of the Kremlin, the war will be turned into a really long one. Sir Francis Lindley, former British Ambassador to Tokyo, has declared that should the Soviet offensive slacken and should the Germans succeed in effectively combating the Anglo-American air raids, there would be no hope of any victory over Germany.

Thus, the Anglo-American camp has circulated the propaganda of an early termination of the war on one hand; but, panic-stricken by the tendency among the British and American peoples to accept the propaganda at its face value and to be intoxicated by the illusion of an easy peace, the war leaders of these countries have come frantically to sound warnings against such unwarranted optimism, thus unwittingly betraying the desperation to which they have been driven by the general war situation.

Mrs. Sasaki Opens Her Home to Students From Thailand to Further Friendly Ties

An episode of warm friendship and mutual understanding fostered between Mrs. Kimie Sasaki, 36, wife of Dr. Masaichi Sasaki, a dentist, and Miss Hatajiti Lanyi, Thai student, who has just graduated from the Tokyo Women's Dental College, was brought to light, revealing Mrs. Sasaki's great contribution to the furthering of Japanese-Thai relations.

The heroine of this episode, Miss Hatajiti, 27, has been staying with the Sasaki family ever since 1940 when she entered the Dental College. For the last seven years Mrs. Sasaki has accorded a shelter and a home to four Thai women students. Mrs. Sasaki, before her marriage visited Thailand with her father, Kaju Nakamura, former member of the House of Representatives. Mr. Nakamura, being a good friend of Prime Minister Field-Marshal Phibun Songkhram of Thailand, was wont to reiterate the importance of fostering amiable relations between Japan and Thailand. Fully understanding her father's wish, Mrs. Sasaki has been contributing to the encouragement of friendly relations between these two countries by taking Thai students into her home and treating them as members of her family.

Miss Hatajiti is the daughter of Thailand's first Charge d'Affaires to Tokyo who married a Japanese. Spurred on by a burning ambition to study in her Japanese mother's native land, she came to Japan in 1940 and immediately entered the Tokyo Women's Dental College.

During her four years' study in Japan she has become so deeply attached to Japan that she has adopted a Japanese name, "Fuyoko Hatajitsu." Because of her profound love for Japan and her ardent wish to contribute toward Japan's war efforts, she preferred to stay on in Japan upon her graduation. Her father, who was deeply moved by her earnestness, allowed his daughter to continue further studies in Japan.

At present, Miss Hatajiti is working at the Sawa Dental Hospital which is located near the Sasaki home. It is said that she eagerly participates in all air raid drills, particularly manifesting her skill in first aid. Itaro Mizuno, Director of the Southern Affairs Bureau of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, upon hearing of this episode, commented, "I am sure that the efforts of Miss Hatajiti deserve high praise, but on the other hand, the Sasaki family's contribution to the betterment of Japanese-Thai relations by opening their home to Thai students, is truly great."

In this connection, Mrs. Sasaki remarked: "My family has been closely associated with Thai people. I have taken care of four Thai students. Miss Hatajiti is of a lovable personality, always willing to cooperate with us. With a thorough understanding of the present war situation, she is happily enduring all hardships. She has never uttered a word of complaint for lack of comforts. I think it is most important that we treat foreign students as one of us and not as guests, in order to foster closer mutual understanding."

BRITAIN IS IN CHAOS; SUPPLIES DWINDLING

Citizens Experiencing Great Difficulties; Living Standard Going Down Rapidly

Because Britain plunged into the current war two years and three months before America, a considerable difference can be observed between the life of the British people and that of American citizens, comments Domei.

Tremendous losses have been inflicted upon the lives and property of the British people by the German Air Force. To make matters worse, Britain is unable to secure a supply of all daily necessities except coal. In general, the economic life of the British people is nearing its last stage in more than one quarter. But it is going too far to expect the anti-war feeling to develop in various communities of Britain all at once. In judging the fighting morale of the British people, the tenacious character of the British nation must always be taken into consideration.

The Domei article in full follows:

Britain's national budget for the last fiscal year shows an increase of £150,000,000 only in comparison with the figures of the previous fiscal year. This is quite remarkable in view of the fact that its national budget has been growing by about £1,000,000,000 each year since the commencement of the present war in Europe. We may take it for an indication of the fact that the productive power of Britain has already reached its highest point. At the same time, the revenue from direct taxation seems to have reached its maximum, for no increase from this source was calculated in the revenue of the last fiscal year.

Living Standard Lower

The rapid increase in the national expenditure is reflected in the remarkable reduction of the amount allotted for consumption products. The standard of living for the British people last year was lower by 20 per cent than it had been in the fiscal year 1938-39, while labor-wages were higher by 27 percent than the figures for 1938, according to official statistics. The actual rise in wages, however, was in excess of 60 percent which, together with the rapid increase in the amount of notes issued, is gradually bringing about a malignant inflation. It is remarkable to note in this respect that laborers are going on strike for higher wages in all fields of industry.

Remembering the bitter experiences of the first Great War, the government authorities are putting forth great efforts to tide over the difficulties arising from the shortage of food. Since pre-war days, they have been taking all measures to increase the foodstuffs in stock. After the outbreak of the current war, they took all possible steps to increase food production, and to restrict its consumption throughout the country.

During the campaign of North Africa and Sicily the British people were subjected to considerable difficulty due to the shortage of food arising from the scarcity of bottoms available for the transportation of food. It is, therefore, more than probable that they will experience further and greater difficulty should the Anglo-American forces set about the formation of a second major front on the Continent.

According to the announcement made by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Britain is in a position to produce only two-thirds of the foodstuffs required for home consumption. Britain, therefore, is at the mercy of the German submarines. Its position relative to the food supply will be immediately endangered should the German submarines show greater activity in the near future.

Strict restrictions are being placed on bacon, ham, butter, sugar, and many other important foodstuffs. The use of clothing materials has been restricted by the ticket system since June 1, 1941. During the first twelve months after the ticket system went into effect, each citizen was given 66 points, which, during the second twelve months, was reduced to 48 points. Since last September, it has again been reduced to 43 points. At present, the British people are requested to cover their clothing needs by one-third of the peacetime consumption.

Coal Shortage Acute

The coal shortage is affecting the activities of the British people in various circles. Since the beginning of the current war, the government authorities have made several attempts to reduce the consumption of coal through the enforcement of a rationing system. The Government, however, has had to withdraw its bill in this respect due to strong opposition by Parliament. The coal supply situation in Britain is steadily growing darker and gloomier.

Furthermore, the shortage of gasoline, tires, fuel, and other important materials is also seriously affecting the normal operation of automobiles, street-cars, trains, and other means of transportation throughout Britain.

The housing problem is also demanding the immediate attention of the authorities. Due to the rapid development of the munitions industry, the people in the industrial centers are experiencing great difficulties in obtaining houses to live in. The situation is growing more and more difficult due to the rapid increase in the number of buildings destroyed by air raids. According to the figures given by the authorities, about 3,000,000 houses had been destroyed by the German Air Force by the end of 1942.

The shortage of rubber, leather, and metallic articles is also affecting the daily life of the British people. They are also experiencing serious difficulty from want of paper and soap. Soap has been placed under a strict rationing system since February 1942.

Newsprint Also Short

The supply of printing paper to the newspaper offices has aready been reduced to one-fifth of the pre-war supply.

Among other things, the government has been faced with the great problem of labor shortage. All men and women of Britain have been requested to play their part in the prosecution of the current war. In accordance with the official announcement given last year, 22,300,000 people throughout Britain, including soldiers and sailors, are at present engaged in the prosecution of the current war. Of this number 15,000,000 are men and 7,300,000 women. Of these men and women about 8,000,000 are part-time workers. All men between the ages of 14 and 65 are liable either for conscription or for labor mobilization. They include the greater majority of the men within the country.

British women between 18 and 40 have been almost entirely mobilized for war time industries or for other war time service. Including the women who have been mobilized for part-time labor, about one half of the British women have already been mobilized for war time service. Such being the case, there is no further source of labor available.

At present, about 5,000,000 men, including those of the Home Guard, are enlisted for military purposes, while about 8,000,000 are engaged in important war time industries. It is evidently impossible for the Government to increase this number.

As stated above, all British women are liable for labor mobilization. The women workers are now occupying important positions in different war time industries throughout Britain, as can be seen by the following:

Item	Percentage of women workers
Aircraft production	40
Ordnance production	60
Mechanical industry	35
Chemical Industry	35
Iron and steel industry	18
Ammunition industry	52

A great number of British women are in the services of the army, navy and air forces, as follows

Auxiliary Corps of the Army	about 200,000
Auxiliary Corps of the Navy	50,000 or less
Auxiliary Corps of the Air Force	about 100,000

These women have been selected from among those between the ages of 19 and 30. They have, like the men, been enlisted in accordance with the national army mobilization regulations. The only difference is that they were given the choice of military service or work in the munitions industry.

Unmarried women between 18 and 50 years of age and married women who have no children under 14 years of age are all open for registration. Up to the present, about 8,500,000 women have been either enlisted for military service or mobilized for war time industries throughout the counrty. The number given above cover one-half of all British women between the age of 15 and 64. Until quite recently, the maximum age limit for women for registration was 45. When the Government raised it to 50 years, a strong protest was voiced throughout the country, shaking the public confidence in the present Government.

In spite of the drastic measures taken by the Government to meet the great demand for labor, Britain is still suffering from labor shortage. As a last measure, therefore, the authorities are taking various steps as follows:

1. The transfer of workers from shipyards, arsenals, etc. to the aircraft industry.
2. The mobilization of Government employees for wartime industries.
3. The mobilization of all commercial employees up to 43 years of age in the case of men and up to 36 years of age in the case of women, for wartime industries.

All labor mobilization is conducted in accordance with the following policy:

1. Preference is always given to the navy, army, and coal mining, in the order named. Those mobilized for the army are free to choose coal mining.
2. Great importance is always attached to the aircraft industry, the building of special war vessels, the production of anti-submarine arms, and to coal mining.

Because of the scarcity of coal mine workers, the same preference is given to coal mining as to army and navy service.

In spite of the fact that Britain is now finding herself in a very difficult situation, the number of strikes in the coal mines is steadily increasing, paralyzing the productive activities throughout the country.

The British people are thus experiencing many great difficulties because of the current war. More bloodshed on the part of their troops, will give rise to further anti-war feelings in all parts of the country. For this reason, the anti-Axis nations are anxious to terminate the war as quickly as possible.

FOE INTRIGUE FAILS TO GAIN TURKISH AID

British Military Mission in Ankara Trying Hard to Draw Country Into War

Domei

ISTANBUL, January 10.—Since the conclusion of the Teheran Conference, the American and British Governments have been making all possible efforts to drag the Turkish Government into their war camp by bringing heavy pressure to bear upon them, but the latter has remained cautious, adopting a policy of watching and waiting.

A military mission of the British army consisting of 12 members, including two generals and one admiral, arrived at Ankara and started investigations of military equipment in Turkey, particularly air bases. It is expected that General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, who was newly appointed to the position of highest commander of the British forces in the Mediterranean, is expected to arrive at Ankara soon to bring pressure to bear upon the Turkish Government in concert with the military mission.

British engineers and laborers have suddenly increased in Ankara and Istanbul. They are apparently engaged in building and strengthening air bases in those cities. It is also of special interest that Ralph Elby, British Ambassador to Turkey, proceeded to Ankara recently and has been active in making efforts to promote closer relations between the two countries, with the result that even a reorganization of the Cabinet has been rumored, but for the time being there is no indication that Turkey will take part in the war immediately on the side of the anti-Axis Powers.

The conditions which will determine the attitude of the Turkish Government toward the war are the offensive campaign of the Red army, particularly on the Eastern Front, and the dispute between Poland and the Soviet Union, but it is unthinkable that the Red army would continue its offensive operation in the southern front until it reaches the Balkan Peninsula or lands on the peninsula from the Black Sea. It is most likely that Turkey will remain neutral particularly because Britain and America maintain an attitude of ignoring the national interest of small nations with special reference to the dispute between Poland and the Soviet Union. At the Cairo Conference, the Turkish Premier demanded the American and the British delegates to increase the supply of arms and ammunition to Turkey and to deprive the German army of its control of the Aegean Sea and the larger part of the Balkan Peninsula, but it is a foregone conclusion that these conditions will never be accepted.

INSPECTS WOMEN FIGHTERS

Subhas Bose Exhorts Members of Corps in Burma

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN BURMA, January 11.—Subhas Chandra Bose, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian National Army, accompanied by Swaminathan Lakshmi, head of the Women's Organization of the Rami of Jansi Regiment, this morning inspected the Indian Women's Corps.

Impressed by the intensive training carried on by the Women's Corps, Mr. Bose encouraged the women members to continue their efforts for the achievement of the ultimate goal of librating India.

YAMAZAKI'S BURIAL SLATED

Tama Cemetery to Be Last Resting Place of Hero of Attu

The grave stone of the late Lieutenant-General Yasuyo Yamazaki who met a heroic end on Attu Island will be erected in the Tama Cemetery in Tokyo, it has been decided after consultation among the War Ministry, the Tokyo Metropolis and Mrs. Eiko Yamazaki.

The burial ceremony will be solemnized at the cemetery at 2 p.m. today, according to Shinto rites. The service will be attended by the widow, her son Yasuyuki and others, numbering about 100.

Lieutenant-General Yamazaki's grave will be adjacent to those of Fleet Admirals Isoroku Yamamoto and Heihachiro Togo which stand in the section reserved for distinguished war dead.

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TOKYO. THURSDAY. JANUARY 13. 1944

Albania's Independence

Much significance is to be attached to the independence of Albania, proclaimed by the Regent of that country under date of December 29, as one concrete manifestation of Germany's New Order policy of giving freedom to the various races of Europe.

Albania, it will be recalled, was annexed to Italy in April, 1939, prior to the outbreak of the current European War. In September of last year, following the defection of the Badoglio regime, the National Committee of Albania was set up in Tirana. The Committee organized a provisional government made up of six executive members and charged with the mission of attaining independence.

Supporting Albania's cause for independence, Germany on September 25 last year extended recognition to the National Committee as the provisional government of Albania.

Preparations for independence progressed apace with magnanimous German help. At a national convention on October 22, the erection of a Council of Regency made up of four members was decided upon. On November 6, a new Cabinet came into being, and this marked the completion of all requisites for the attainment of independence. The formal declaration of independence came on December 29.

Small wonder it is reported that, simultaneously with the declaration of independence, the Albanian Government officially tendered its gratitude to Fuehrer Hitler for Germany's support to the realization of independence.

Since the political upheaval in Italy, the keynote of the Reich policy toward the Balkans has been to oust Anglo-American-Soviet interference there, to strengthen relations of co-existence and mutual prosperity with the Balkan States and ultimately to insure stability in that area and to establish a region of common well-being as a component part of a common structure for Europe. Germany does not seek hegemony over the Balkans.

As a step toward the carrying out of this policy, Germany has sent Minister Neubacher to Belgrade, where he is exerting his best endeavors in cooperation with the Reich military in the Balkans.

This new German policy towards the Balkans stands in sharp contrast to the Anglo-American ambition, laid bare anew at the Moscow Conference, of attaining their selfish ends at the expense of small nations.

Particular stress is to be laid on the fact that this new German policy towards the Balkans is all of a piece with Japan's East Asia policy of building up Greater East Asia on the basis of moral principles, a policy which has found unmistakable expression in China's recovery of her sovereignty, the independence of Burma and the Philippines, the granting of participation in government to the Indonesians, and the according of support to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind.

Here is another promise that the noble ideal upheld by the Axis nations of creating a New Order in Asia and in Europe and ultimately consummating a New World Order will be consummated.

It is confidently to be expected that Germany's new policy, which has already been actualized with the attainment of independence by Albania, will have far-reaching effects not only on the other Balkan States but on the whole of Europe as time goes on.

Japan's Victories and the Second Front

How disastrously the enemy's military strategy in Europe was crippled during the past two years by the overwhelming Japanese victories in the Pacific has been clearly demonstrated by the inability of the Anglo-American forces at even this date to form a second front in Western Europe. So far-reaching and world-shaking have been the continuous victories of the Japanese Forces that at no time in the past twenty-four months was the enemy ever permitted to reduce his reinforcements to the Pacific theater of operations.

This fact has been corroborated by Demaree Bess, one of the associate editors of The Saturday Evening Post, who returned recently from a tour of the North African and South Italian fronts. He discloses that the second front plan was pigeonholed in June, 1942, when the United States realized the gravity of the war situation in the Pacific. Up to December of last year, he states, the United States had sent far fewer troops to Europe than the American public had been hoodwinked into believing by President Roosevelt and the Office of War Information.

In fact since last spring the United States, in a frantic, delirious effort to recoup the staggering losses suffered in an unbroken chain by the American forces, has recklessly dispatched reinforcement upon reinforcement to the Southwestern Pacific, only to have them wiped out at the hands of the Japanese armed forces. In the battles off Bougainville and the Gilbert Islands alone, more than a hundred vessels of war, including first-line battleships, aircraft carriers and cruisers, had been sunk or damaged by the Japanese Navy. That such frightful, mounting losses could not leave much reserve in American naval and air power for a large-scale invasion of Western Europe in which, as Senator Edwin Johnson from Colorado had declared recently, the United States would have to put up more than seventy-three per cent of the required strength, was obvious. That the United States more recently had to mobilize a force of 50,000 men and countless warships and aircraft in order to seize a tiny, meagerly defended remote island outpost like Tarawa proved that she was absolutely in no position to spare any of her men and materials for a major offensive in Western Europe.

Nor does the future provide any prospects of salvation for the United States from this helpless condition. This year, with Japan's productive power reaching its highest peak since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and with the rich, unlimited resources of the Southern Regions fully developed and harnessed for the all-out decisive battle, the enemy will be subjected to a crushing, devastating attack along the entire Pacific front. The mighty Japanese Navy, its main strength still completely intact after sinking a total of more than 447 enemy warships and damaging 241 others in the past two years of the war, is in a position to go into action to cripple once and for all the entire United States fleet. It would be suicidal for the enemy, under these circumstances, to divert even one fraction of his forces for full-dress invasion of the western coast of Europe, for it has become increasingly clear that not even the maximum utilization of his entire manpower and material resources can wipe out the defeats which he has suffered in the Pacific. With such a situation prevailing in the Pacific, what prospects of success can the enemy hope for in Europe?

A Year Ago Today

January 13, 1943

Close upon the heels of the declaration of war on the United States and Britain by the National Government of China on January 9, the Supreme National Defense Council, aiming at consolidating the wartime structure of the National Government, opened at 9 a.m. today with President Wang Ching-wei presiding and attended by all members of the Council. The budgetary estimates for the fiscal year 1943-44 and the bill for the reform of the administrative structure were unanimously passed, reflecting the unflinching determination of the National Government to fight the war to a finish.

* * *

A large-scale strike was started on December 30 last year in the coal mines around the Wilkes-Barre section, Pennsylvania, and the number of the strikers has reached 21,000 to date and that of the collieries in strike, 20. This area constitutes the main supply base of coal for New York and the ammunition industry around New York, which has already been suffering from the shortage of coal, is now facing a more serious situation.

* * *

British authorities in the city of Calcutta have commenced to confiscate foodstuffs of the Indian citizens under the pretext of meeting the present serious food shortage with a policy of supplying the people with "minimum food to sustain life." About one-half of the population of Calcutta has already evacuated the city for Orissa Province but the latter district is now also suffering from an acute shortage of food.

* * *

The United States Board of Economic Warfare has announced that permits on exports to Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela will be suspended, except for special cases, until next March. This sudden display of tensity on the part of the United States, which has been making frantic efforts to win over the Central and South American countries, reveals the seriousness of the shortage of supplies within the United States. It is recalled that the export of iron and steel from the United States has long since been prohibited.

The Truth Behind the War

Sly Design of United States to Step Into Great Britain's Spheres of Influence Bared in Discussion

(From the Jikyoku Zasshi)

Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, and Takamoto Hosokawa, former head of the New York office of the Asahi Shimbun, engage in an informative discussion of World War II.

Part I

Hosokawa: What impressed me most deeply while observing America, during my two-year stay in Argentina, was the wranglings going on behind the scene between the United States and Britain.

Iguchi: British influence in Argentina was quite strong. But now that the situation has so changed...

Argentina Unyielding

Hosokawa: Precisely. It is for that very reason that Britain desires the Argentine to maintain a policy of neutrality. And as for America, it will injure her honor if she does not compel that country to break off diplomatic relation and declare war on the Axis. Herein lies the rub—the cause for the dispute between America and Britain.

Iguchi: How was Storni, the former Foreign Minister?

Hosokawa: He went a little too far with Armour, so America brought pressure to bear on him. He, therefore, recognized that obviously forced statement. That is how unyielding the country is; she will not submit tamely to the United States.

Iguchi: The influential members of the army are apparently supporting Colonel Alfredo Gilbert, the new Foreign Minister.

Hosokawa: No, that is not absolutely true. Those who drove Storni out of office were the young army officers. They are the ones who are anti-American. As for the Turkish question, I was under the impression that America did not have so much interest in Turkey, but she apparently does have a great deal centered there.

Iguchi: They sent Laurence Steinhardt out there.

Hosokawa: The United States is "negotiating" with the Prime Minister, Saracoglu.

Iguchi: And Sulzberger of the New York Times is also there. Saracoglu, in an interview with Sulzberger is reported to have stated that although Turkey will not enter the war, she is, at the same time, not a neutral; if Germany makes a move in the direction of the Balkans, Turkey will cooperate with Britain and the United States to maintain its territorial integrity. Be that as it may, America does have her finger right in Turkish affairs.

Hosokawa: The President of Turkey seems to be a British adherent. Looking at it from the standpoint of his relationship with Britain and America one can so deduce. Saracoglu graduated from an American university. Taking advantage of this fact, America intends to replace British influence in Turkey. Yes, the United States has definitely stretched out her hand and placed her fingers in the Turkish pie.

America Is Problem

Iguchi: I do believe that America is the problem. That she had intentions of implanting herself there was clearly evident by her actions soon after the Casablanca Conference, held on November 7, 1942, and the anti-Axis landing on Algiers. America has sent Turkey much foodstuffs in an attempt to win over the people. The American representative there, if I am not mistaken, is Murphy. He seems to have made no small effort to win the favor of the people.

Hosokawa: Utilizing Natal as a base, America is very active these days; recently, her actions have become very noticeable.

Iguchi: They say Brazilian soldiers have been sent overseas.

Hosokawa: I have investigated the matter, but I find that only a small portion of volunteers have been sent across; none of the members of the regular army have been taken out of the country. Brazil has hopped on to the American band wagon, but now she finds herself in a predicament. America is taking material from her, but she, on the other hand, is not receiving any of the supplies promised to her in return.

Iguch: No country can eat American dollars. Without receiving supplies a country is placed in a difficult position indeed.

Hosokawa: The money has all gone into the pockets of a certain group of corrupt politicians, and the public has received no benefit whatsoever.

Iguchi: Regardless of how much paper money one receives one cannot eat it. The people must be suffering immensely.

Hosokawa: They certainly are. Gasoline for home use has been prohibited since May 1943. At first, America promised her gasoline and other things if she would join the anti-Axis camp, but so far not a thing has been forthcoming. Because of this, whenever Roosevelt makes a speech now the first question the Brazilians ask is, "What's happened to the gasoline?"

Iguchi: How is Argentina? They say she possesses everything in abundance.

Hosokawa: Argentina is a meat- and wheat-producing country, so she has plenty in the way of food she is also self-sufficient as regards gasoline.

Iguchi: Does the country produce gasoline?

Difficulty Is Coal

Hosokawa: Yes. The problem is coal. She is exchanging meat for coal with Britain. Argentina is acutely in need of machinery, but the United States is adopting the same policy as she did against Japan before the war and steadfastly refuses to sell any to her. And America is bringing pressure to bear on Argentina by sending out-moded aircraft to Chile, believing that the arming of her neighboring country will induce her to fall in line with the other South American republics. Then, too, America is pointing out in no mild manner that the country may possess food, but as far as arms are concerned reliance will have to be placed on the United States. This is very painful to Argentina.

Iguchi: Compared with the days before the war, English influence in Argentina has dwindled considerably, hasn't it?

Hosokawa: The railroad companies there are owned exclusively by the British, but lately America has been sending automobiles and buses in great quantities and is extending her influence considerably.

Iguchi: One of the reasons why America has not been sending supplies there is that she does not have enough bottoms, isn't it?

Hosokawa: Well, even if America does have sufficient ships, one fact remains—the countries that allied themselves with her are suffering from a tremendous rise in commodity prices. Inflation is rampant. The South Americans are now saying that they have been betrayed. But the sad part of it is that they cannot go aggressively against the United States, for they do not have the defensive strength.

Iguchi: Those countries must be poorly prepared in the military sense.

Hosokawa: Yes, very poorly prepared. Taking advantage of this situation, America has sent troops into Peru and threatened to create border disputes if she does not do as she is told. What America is really endeavoring to do through this war is to make a conquest of the entire world.

Drive Out French Influence

Iguchi: Concerning the recent Lebanon question, Britain took active steps to drive out French influence from there. And now America appears to be coming into the picture, too.

Hosokawa: America is utilizing the present world chaos as a means to replace British influence all over the globe. Australia and New Zealand can already be considered as having entered the fold of the United States.

Iguchi: Yes, Australia is America's forty-ninth State!

Hosokawa: One can see that behind the scene of this war there is a great deal of fussing going on between the United States and Britain.

Iguchi: America now has over 10,000 civilian officials in Iran, including an economic adviser and a food adviser.

Hosokawa: And that is not counting the long-time resident merchants.

Iguchi: The work of repairing the ports and fortifying the coastline is evidently progressing rapidly.

Hosokawa: In the field of agriculture, too, many experts have been dispatched there.

Iguchi: Taking advantage of Iran's interest in agriculture is certainly fine strategy.

Hosokawa: You will recall that Japan sent agricultural experts to that country before the war. But after the outbreak of the war, they were replaced by American technical experts. America has sent many such men to India, too, I understand.

Iguchi: The ratio of American, British, and Soviet influence in Iran at the present time is six, three, and one respectively.

Hosokawa: After all, the Soviet Union's influence is only up in the north.

Iguchi: Soviet influence has grown considerably in the Tabriz region. But America has recently established supply headquarters there. The stock-exchange is operated by Americans, and the Standard Oil and Ford Motor Companies have branches there. From all indications, America is desirous of stepping into the shoes of Britain in all fields of activity in that country.

(To Be Concluded)

INHUMANE ANTI-AXIS ACTS HIT

International Law, Treaties Utterly Disregarded

By JUJI ENOMOTO
A Navy Professor
(From the Asahi)

The notion prevails in some quarters that a nation should be restricted by International Law in waging a war on which their very fate hangs in the balance is unthinkable. They should resort to all conceivable methods of warfare, and that the only reliable weapon in the world is force.

On the other hand, if civilized nations should shamelessly disregard either the accepted ways of warfare in the battle field or the tenets of humanity, a war would be no longer a war; it would be tantamount to the barbarous slaughter of ancient times.

Our Empire since olden times has had the tradition of scrupulously observing the rules of the battle field. Our warriors assiduously avoided resorting to any act of violence that was unnecessary to attain the object of war and to commit any cowardly act. Accordingly, in modern times we have always regarded it a high honor to strictly observe the rules of war in the spirit of Bushido. James Malony Spaight, British authority on war regulations praises our country in the introduction of one of his books entitled "War Rights on Land," for the scrupulous regard shown by us in the Russo-Japanese War, and in the same breath regrets British indifference toward the observation of such war rights. There is scarcely any nation which regards war rights with such levity as Britain.

British Violate Law

The orders issued for the requisition of German cargoes and the enforcement of the navigation certificate system by Britain destroyed the iron rules of the Maritime Law, disregarded the rights of neutrals with impunity, and utterly violated the freedom of seas in her wish to monopolize the high seas.

The United States also displayed the characteristic cruelty of the Anglo-Saxon race by encouraging the British attitude of indifference to rules of war even before her entry into the present war.

The more recent acts of unparalleled atrocities committed by the American navy are the sinking without warning of our merchant ship Konron Maru which was engaged in peaceful navigation, and the bombing and sinking of our hospital vessel Buenos Aires Maru. The latter vessel had undergone all procedures necessary for conveying injured soldiers under the principles of the Geneva Treaty relating to naval warfare, but was attacked and sunk by American airplanes in broad daylight, with many inmates and members of its crew either killed by the explosion or drowned. The attack having been made during the daytime and the vessel having the hospital ship markings clearly displayed, there is not the shadow of a doubt that the outrage was undertaken intentionally by the American flyers.

Clause 1, Article 1 of the Geneva Treaty contains the following provision: "A military hospital vessel which a nation has made or equipped for the sole purpose of relieving injured persons or persons suffering from illness and the name of which has been notified to the belligerent parties at the opening of hostilities or during war, prior to its employment, shall be respected and shall not be captured during the continuation of war."

Airplanes Included

It may be asserted that the foregoing provision of the Treaty applies only to war vessels but not to airplanes. But aside from this question of application, it is highly clear that airplanes too should respect hospital vessels because, regardless of an international treaty, protection for injured soldiers is an unquestionable demand of humanity. Clause 1, Article 1 of the Red Cross Treaty now in force has the following provision:

"Soldiers and others belonging to any army when injured or taken ill under any circumstances shall be respected and given protection. Such soldiers or persons regardless of their nationalities shall be treated with a benevolent spirit and shall be nursed by the belligerents who have taken them into the sphere of their power."

Furthermore, Clause 1, Article 17 of the treaty of Air Power and War Rights enacted in 1923 stipulates that the principles contained in the Geneva Treaty of 1906 and the other which refers it to naval warfare (enacted in 1907), shall be applied to aerial warfare and airplanes.

Thus, the bombing and sinking of the Buenos Aires Maru by American airplanes is an unpardonable act both from the spirit of the treaties concerned and the standpoint of humanity. Whatever reason for the act may be advanced by the United States Government, it cannot escape grave responsibility for this outrageous act.

U.S. Presidential Election

Willkie and Dewey Are Possible Republican Candidates In Approaching Campaign

By MASAYOSHI MURAKAMI
(From the Latin America Kenkyu)

Part III

As it is clearly seen from the examples of the past, the campaign for the presidential elections is usually started in a spectacular way, with the Opposition Party taking the lead. The preliminary skirmishes for the presidential elections of coming year were started since the beginning of 1943, which reached its peak during the period since June or July up to the present.

The Herald Tribune in its February 27 issue brought the name of Willkie into the foreground as one of the Presidential Candidates of the Republican Party. (It should be noted that the journal is an influential American newspaper which is rather deeply colored as an organ of the Republican Party).

Many voters in America are opposing Willkie's nomination for presidential candidate being shelved, the paper wrote, while in some of the regional Republican Party committees, voices are being raised asking who should be nominated as a presidential candidate if not Willkie. The paper continues: "Willkie's friends are pointing out that by running in the 1940 presidential campaign as the Republican candidate, Willkie has saved the Party from a difficult situation which it would otherwise have to face in 1944. They say that at that time Willkie rejected the Isolationist elements and the narrow ultra-nationalists both within the country and within the Republican Party ranks, and revealed a broad understanding of the responsibility shouldered by America as one of the anti-Axis nations. If, however, he had not done so, his political opponent, Roosevelt, might be in a position to claim that there is absolutely nobody among the Republican Party members who understands America's international position, and might thus have secured an overwhelming victory in the presidential election campaign."

Indianapolis Meeting

The Republican Party held a grand meeting at Indianapolis on August 5, attended by 500 members, and with Willkie forming the central figure, at which deliberations on steps to be taken in preparation for next year's Presidential elections were begun. Right after this meeting, Willkie attended another grand meeting of the Republican Party at Rushville where he made a speech to the following effect:

"The Republican Party must devise revolutionary measures fit to contribute toward profitable and sound financial policies of the post-war State, and must speedily put them into operation. As the result of its political failure the present Roosevelt Administration has caused loathsome antagonism and dissension to spring up at home, which is threatening our livelihood; and as the price for its mistaken world policies, much vital property has been lost in the war, and the people have been pushed into a sad plight. In case the present war should continue till 1944, Roosevelt's New Deal policy will have to undergo a great change."

Again, on October 1, at San Francisco, Willkie openly revealed his intention to run as a candidate, declaring:

"If the Republican Party adopts my views regarding domestic, economic, and foreign problems, I wish to run as the Republican Candidate again in next Autumn's presidential election campaign. Should the Republican Party adopt a free policy regarding domestic and foreign policies, then I shall not be presidential candidate, but shall not hesitate to offer my services as a common soldier of the rank and file. Concerning my foreign policy, I emphasize that America should attach importance to Asia, especially East Asia. In considering world problems, Americans should put more emphasis on Asia than on European questions."

Willkie's Intentions Revealed

Deep and significant meaning is implied in Willkie's above statement, because he has boldly and clearly revealed his intention to run as a candidate. Moreover, at the time of the 1940 election campaign Willkie was an amateur in diplomatic affairs, and not only Roosevelt but also some of Willkie's own supporters greatly contested his merits as a candidate. But since his defeat in the elections, he has visited Europe and flown to the Soviet Union and Chungking as Roosevelt's special emissary. It may be questionable how much practical knowledge about world politics Willkie could have acquired in the course of a very limited inspection trip. But in case he will be pitted against Roosevelt, who follows a foreign policy based mainly on Anglo-American joint strategy, a very tenacious battle may be expected to develop. On the other hand there is a certain rumor to the effect that Willkie is running as a presidential candidate in collusion with Roosevelt, in order to hold down any anti-Rooseveltian would-be candidate within the Republican Party. Again, other Americans are said to claim that both Roosevelt and Willkie are mere puppets maneuvered by the same capitalistic clique. But to say which of those versions hits upon the truth is more than could be conjectured. In this place I only want to point out the existence of Willkie as the most powerful candidate of the Opposition Party and as Roosevelt's greatest political adversary.

Apart from the problem of Willkie I shall now speak of the Republican Party's election campaign preparations in general. On July 24, the national chief secretary of the Republican Party, Spangler, announced that a convention would be held on September 6 and 7 on Mackinac Island in the State of Michigan. 24 State Governors and 17 members of both houses of Congress from the ranks of the Republican Party and others were scheduled to assemble and to deliberate on the political program of the Party concerning domestic and foreign politics as well as on other matters. Apparently it was held at the scheduled date, and the fundamental trend of America's foreign policy and problems of post-war administration chiefly taken up for discussion detailed reports, however, are still missing at the time of writing this article. But it seems that on the occasion Thomas Dewey, Governor of the State of New York, stated that not only during, but also after, the war America should collaborate with Britain and follow a joint policy in the broadest sense. This reveals a very remarkable trend; for, in the election campaign of 1940, the Republican Party had altogether stuck firmly to the principle of non-involvement in the world war, and rather deep-rooted anti-British ideas and, at their foundation, an isolationist trend had held sway of the inner circle of the Republican Party. There is yet another reason why Dewey's statement deserves attention; because the number of his supporters within the Republican Party is about equal to the number of Willkie supporters.

Dewey Strong Candidate

Whereas Willkie may be said to have been for the Republican Party only temporarily "borrowed" candidate, Dewey has always been a political party man. He rather may be called the hope of the Republican Party.

Thomas Dewey is a die-hard who gained victory in the 1940 elections for the Governor of the State of New York, when he was about 40 years old. Both talented and resourceful he won fame and acclaim throughout America at one stroke when he suppressed Tammany Hall where the political underworld had made their headquarters in New York, during many years and thus cleaned up the gangster quarters—an issue on which the city authorities had been burning their fingers all the time. Moreover, it is a fact worthy of special mention in the recent political history of America that in the 1940 elections for the Governor of the State of New York Dewey defeated the powerful Democratic Party candidate Bennet and thus acquired the much-coveted post which had for more than ten years past been turned into a citadel of the Democratic Party. It is known that in the same year Dewey ran for presidential candidate opposite Willkie and was defeated. But in comparison with Willkie, who is showy in everything, the realistic and extremely keen appearance of Dewey has left an unforgettable impression in the minds of all sensible Americans. Since his public revelation at the beginning of this year of his intention not to run as a candidate in the presidential elections of next year, he has been keeping silent. But thinking of the large number of persons within the Republican Party who are dissatisfied with Willkie, one cannot help being reminded of Dewey. I believe that he is one of the personalities who may become the leader of America, if not next year then in the near future.

Another powerful candidate in the Republican Party camp has recently been drawing attention: Governor Bricker of the State of Ohio. An authority on problems of domestic policy, he seems to be supported by the anti-New Deal faction; but at present it is still uncertain whether he will gain influence within the Republican Party, and moreover, whether he would be able to become popular with the American masses. Also the movement in support of MacArthur, the defeated General, seems at last to have become intensified; but besides his specialty of being a hurriedly created hero fixed up by the Government for the masses, he is not a man to make much fuss about.

(To be Continued)